THE

SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN.

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THE SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN *is published on the first and fifteenth of every month, and as it has a circulation, gratuitous or other, of above* 14,000 *copies, it offers an unusually valuable medium for advertising.*

All communications must be addressed to the Editor, at the office, 823 *Broadway, and must be authenticated by the names and addresses of the writers.*

As the continuance of the publication of the BULLETIN *is uncertain, depending on that of the war, and on the resources of the U. S. Sanitary Commission—the Standing Committee feels a certain degree of reluctance to solicit subscriptions for it—and thereby to pledge the Commission to its issue for a definite period.*

The Committee understand, however, that some of their friends to whom it is now sent gratuitously, express a wish to pay for it, and they therefore give notice that the sum of two dollars, remitted to the Treasurer, (G. T. STRONG, 68 *Wall Street, or No.* 823 *Broadway, New York,) will secure its being sent to such contributor during the remainder of the current year, unless its publication be sooner discontinued.*

REPORT OF E. B. McCAGG AND E. W. BLATCHFORD,

PRESIDENT AND TREASURER OF THE NORTH-WESTERN BRANCH OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

During the months of May and June we made a brief visit to the headquarters of the United States Sanitary Commission in the West, and a rapid tour through its field of operations in the Army of the Cumberland. We submit the following brief report of our observations, which may not be wholly devoid of interest or practical utility to our numerous co-laborers through the North-West.

Our object, in this visit, was to look into the Sanitary Commission in its details—to examine the manner in which it performs its work—to observe the character and efficiency of the agents employed at various points—in particular, to look carefully and critically into its method of forwarding and distributing sanitary stores, and to ascertain what is the per centage of loss, (if any,) between the first receipt of supplies from the Aid Societies, and their final distribution by the Commission to those for whom they are intended. In our investigation we applied to the Commission the same rules of criticism by which any private business is judged.

We followed along the entire line of sanitary operations from Louisville to Kingston, Ga., talking with almost every agent between the two places, examining critically and systematically their books and accounts, inspecting their bills of lading and memoranda of articles shipped, and observing for ourselves in what manner and spirit they disbursed their stores to the hospitals and hospital trains, to soldiers in the "rests" or "homes," and to those *in transitu.*

At Louisville, Nashville, and Chattanooga are the principal depots or bases of supplies, the radiating centres of the Commission. The amount of labor necessarily performed at these points is very arduous, but only the smallest amount of clerical and other force is employed, consistent with the proper and prompt performance of the work; and no man is employed who is not selected and retained, because of his eminent fitness for his position. It would be too much to say that no mistakes are made by the Commission in the selection of its agents, but we think these mistakes are rare.

The dstributing agents are more often than otherwise men of education, accustomed to the comforts of home, and the refinements of social life. But in the service of the Commission they endure an amount of discomfort for lack of the means and appliances of living, which negatives the idea that they have accepted their positions for selfish ends. They live in narrow and confined quarters, sleeping three and four in a room, and not unfrequently on boxes and counters, subsisting on fare at times unpleasantly frugal, separated from their families, foregoing society, ignoring recreation and amusement, dwelling in an atmosphere of suffering, turmoil and strife, and forced by the circumstances in which they are placed, to practice patience and forbearance, even after they cease to be virtues. All this must be seen to be appreciated or believed.

These agents keep up with the army, and as it moves forward and takes possession of a place, there the agents follow, with a supply larger or smaller, as is deemed advisable, and if it be a point to which sick or wounded men can be sent, the agency is maintained there, and kept constantly supplied. Where the army encamps in the morning, the Commission has pitched its tent long before night. Operating at the front, a prominent and experienced agent accompanies each division of the army, with wagons, supplies, and such assistance as he may need. The danger and hardship attendant on this employment may be imagined.

As soon as Gen. Sherman began his advance from Chattanooga, the Commission, anticipating severe fighting, commenced collecting at that point a large surplus of battle supplies, and were thus enabled to render assistance to some five or six thousand wounded men promptly and efficiently. All the wounded that will bear transportation, during the present campaign, are sent as speedily as possible to the more important and well regulated hospitals at Louisville, Nashville, and Chattanooga. They are there placed in circumstances where they are comparatively independent of the Commission—the provisions of government, and the hospital fund, in the main, sufficing for their needs. But on the battle-field, where the wounded soldier sometimes waits for hours his turn to be removed from the rear to the field hospital, or from the ambulance to the hospital train, or where the crowded hospital trains, with their living freight of misery, wait at a station hours for orders to move forward, there the agents of the Commission are systematically at work, supplying the soldier's immediate wants, and furnishing him with the food and stimulants necessary to keep him alive. It is here that the value of the Commission is most vividly realized, and its noble services most gratefully acknowledged.

When one comes to understand what an enormous labor it is to supply the army proper—the fighting men, and their necessary complement of horses, mules, &c.—with food, forage, powder and lead in such a country as that through which Sherman is advancing, and which taxes the government almost beyond description, one realizes the special need of the Commission, and feels that the beneficent work which it is now doing must be left undone were the Commission not in existence, thereby entailing a more fearful loss of life on the country, and a more frightful amount of suffering on her brave defenders.

It is sometimes objected by the captious, that the supplies of the Commission are tardily forwarded to their destination. But we could find no reasonable ground for such a charge. There is, and there has been, at times, difficulty in obtaining transportation, which becomes more serious as the army advances farther from its base of supplies, arising from the fact that government taxes to the utmost all the means of

transportation, in maintaining the army in good fighting condition. But there is no delay in the transmission of sanitary stores that is not shared by the stores of the Government; while, wherever there is a lack of railroad facilities, the Commission pushes on its supplies by means of wagons.

The railroad from Nashville to Chattanooga, built before the war, was badly constructed, poorly ballasted, and intended only for small travel. Of course it is now inadequate to the carrying of the immense supplies for Sherman's army, and accidents, repairs and delays are inevitable. Six miles an hour is about the highest rate of speed attained; and then, on either side, are seen, strewn along the road, wrecks of cars and locomotives, smashed in every conceivable manner, telling of some fearful accident, or guerrilla fight. Impossibilities should not be demanded of the Government or the Commission; and the only matter of wonder is, under all the circumstances, that transportation to the front of Sherman's army is as rapid and safe as it is.

So also of the loss and waste of supplies. It would, of course, be too much to say that nothing is lost. But our examination led us to the conclusion that we had, in our statements, over-estimated the per centage of waste, misappropriation, and loss in transmission. Almost universally supplies reach the different points of distribution nearly to the full measure in which they are sent, and the loss and waste are, at the largest, not over six per cent. of the supplies. The nurses in the hospitals are very generally convalescent soldiers, with perhaps one or more women to act as matrons, or to have charge of the linen department. If, not yet robust, and still unfit for duty with their regiments, these soldier nurses sometimes use sanitary stores, they must not be too severely blamed, for it must be remembered that they also need recuperation and strength, in common with their feebler patients.

At Chattanooga the Commission has under cultivation an immense vegetable garden for the use of the hospitals. There are 200 acres in all—160 in vegetables, and 40 in grapes; the land being that of an abandoned plantation. It is worked by detailed soldiers, one company being stationed as guards, with 20 or 30 horses and mules for plowing and teaming, all without charge to the Commission, except for head gardener's wages and cost of seed. Its worth to the hospitals is almost beyond computation. Several thousand bushels of green vegetables have already been distributed to the hospitals from this garden, and it will continue productive to the very last of the season. A similar garden is cultivated at Knoxville, and other places.

The hospital cars for the transportation of the sick and wounded men, are also due to the genius and benevolence of the United States Sanitary Commission.

Imagine a car a little wider than the ordinary one, placed on springs, and having on each side three tiers of berths or cots, suspended by rubber bands. These cots are so arranged as to yield to the motion of the car, thereby avoiding that jolting experienced even on the smoothest and best kept road. There are usually several of these cars in a hospital train, with the surgeon's car in the middle. The car is divided into three compartments; at one end is the store-room, where are kept the eatables and bedding; at the other, the kitchen; and between the two the surgeon's room, containing his bed, secretary, and shelves and pigeon-holes for instruments, medicines, &c. A narrow hall connects the store-room and kitchen, and great windows or openings in the opposite sides of the car give a pleasant draft of air.

The men come on at evening, selected from the different hospitals, according to their ability to be moved, and after having had their tea, the wounds have to be freshly dressed. This takes till midnight, perhaps longer, and the surgeon must be on the watch continually, for on him falls the responsibility, not only of the welfare of the men, but of the safety of the train. There is a conductor and brakeman, and for them, too, there is no rest. Each finds enough to do as nurse or assistant. In the morning, after a breakfast of delicious coffee or tea, dried beef, dried peaches, soft bread, cheese, &c., the wounds have to be dressed a second time, and again in the afternoon, a third. As the trains arrive at Kingston, Dalton, Resaca, and other points agents are waiting its arrival, who have

been telegraphed of its coming, having with them a supply of food, drink, and clothing for the men, which they distribute to the poor fellows as they have need.

The Hospital Directory, located at Louisville, is another department of the Commission, which is of unspeakable value. Its specialty has been so often described, and is so well understood and appreciated, as to need no words of ours at this time. Daily the agents of the Directory answer hundreds of inquiries, by letter or telegraph, concerning sick or wounded soldiers, whose whereabouts is lost to their friends at home; and the anxiety, which is thus relieved, cannot be computed.

There is extreme good feeling between the Medical Department and the Commission, the former rendering the latter every possible aid in prosecution of their humane work. The greatest courtesy is also shown to the representatives of the Sanitary Commission by the army and railroad employees, who facilitate their labors in every way within their power.

In conclusion, we would say, that our visit to the Commission, not only at its head-quarters, but throughout its various departments, gave us the greatest satisfaction. Any waste, or loss, or evils attendant on the workings of the Commission, are not worth mentioning, compared with the good accomplished. We have returned, happy in our connection with this colossal humanitarian movement, proud of the good it is accomplishing, and satisfied with its efficiency, honesty and usefulness.

E. B. McCAGG, *President.*
E. W. BLATCHFORD, *Treas.*
N. W. San. Commission.

June 15th, 1864.

COUNTY COUNCILS.

We have received the official report of a County Council recently held at Tarrytown, Westchester County, New York. It was composed of delegates from the various Soldiers' Aid Societies, and as this is the first one of the kind we have heard of, we publish the entire report, hoping thereby to incite similar gatherings throughout the country. We commend it to the serious consideration of our readers, and hope the plan may be generally adopted. From personal experience of the Branch Councils, held in Washington by the Sanitary Commission, we know how pleasant and how stimulating it is to meet and shake hands with those who have been united in the same great and good work which has so grown into our hearts and lives these past years.

The following is the letter of invitation addressed to the Presidents of the Soldier's Aid Societies:

June 18th, 1864.

MADAM—In accordance with the suggestion contained in the Third Annual Report of the Woman's Central Association of Relief, it is proposed to hold a County Council of the Soldiers' Aid Societies of Westchester and Putnam Counties, at Tarrytown, July 5th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. This day has been selected, as a very large Fair for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, will be held at Tarrytown during the week, and many delegates would probably attend it.

It is requested that short reports be presented by each Society of what has been accomplished since the beginning of the war; but the main object will be "to diffuse information about the work and the wants of the Sanitary Commission as fully and widely as possible," and to bring into personal contact the earnest workers for this cause. We ask that you will lay this proposition before your Society, and send to the meeting five delegates. We shall be glad to see, beside these, any persons interested in the cause.

The meeting will be held in the basement of Christ's Church, Tarrytown.

MRS. PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT,
Assoc. Manager W. C. R. A. for Putnam Co. and Northern Westchester Co.
MISS G. B. SCHUYLER,
Assoc. Manager for Southern Westchester Co.
MISS FANNY ARNOLD,
Assoc. Manager for Eastern Westchester Co.

REPORT:

County Council of the Soldiers' Aid Society of Westchester and Putnam Counties, N. Y.

The First Council of the Soldiers' Relief Societies of the Counties of Westchester and Putnam convened at Christ Church, in Tarrytown, on the 5th of July inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Pierre Van Cortlandt, and Mrs. G. Hilton Scribner was appointed secretary.

The roll of the Societies in the two counties was then called, when it was found that the So-

cieties of the following places were represented by delegates in the Council, viz.:

Sing Sing—No. of delegates, 5—Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Pentz, Mrs. Cox, Miss Carpenter, and Mrs. Cunningham.

Garrison—No. of delegates, 2—Mrs. Belcher and Mrs. Livingston.

Tarrytown Union Relief Society—No. of delegates, 4—Mrs. Knowlton, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Ryder, and Miss C. Wilson.

Tarrytown Soldiers' Aid Society of Reformed Dutch Church—No. of delegates, 2—Miss Cobb and Miss Thompson.

Peekskill—No. of delegates, 3—Mrs. D. L. Seymour, Mrs. Stewart, and Mrs. Hussy.

Yorktown—No. of delegates, 2—Mrs. Tompkins and Miss Tompkins.

Irvington—No. of delegates, 4—Mrs. Irving, Miss Irving, Mrs. Crosby, and Mrs. Sturgis.

White Plains—No. of delegates, 4—Mrs. Berrian, Mrs. Clapp, Miss Underhill, and Mrs. Fisher.

Dobbs Ferry—No. of delegates, 3—Mrs. Ackerman, Miss Laight, and Miss Hotchkiss.

Yonkers—No. of delegates, 5—Mrs. Everett Clapp, Miss M. Walsh, Mrs. Justus Lawrence, Mrs. Brett, and Mrs. G. Hilton Scribner.

Each Society was then called upon to report. The reports of the several Societies show them to be in a prosperous condition as regards finances, the amount of work accomplished, and the good feeling existing between the earnest coworkers in the cause.

It was peculiarly refreshing for these delegates from the various societies to meet and each gather encouragement from the stimulating example of the others in this great work, wherein woman may show at once her sympathy with suffering humanity, and her love of country. The White Plains Society deserves especial mention from the fact that they have been contending with many discouragements, but have still kept the good work moving.

The Alert Clubs form a prominent feature in some of the Societies, and seem to be a most decided success, well worthy recommendation. We were happily surprised at the large number of articles of clothing made in all these Societies. Many hands must have worked diligently to have accomplished so much.

After the reading of the Reports, the President read a most interesting and pithy letter from Miss G. B. Schuyler, depicting in graphic terms the sacrifices made by our sisters in the West, compared with whose noble deeds our own seemed to pale into insignificance.

Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, Medical Inspector under Gen. Rosecrans, was then introduced, and addressed the Council, giving us his experience from the first battle of Bull Run down to a recent date, showing the great sufferings that necessarily followed every battle, before the alleviating hand of the Sanitary Commission was stretched forth, and the comparative comforts that the suffering soldiers now enjoy as the blessed fruit of its noble work.

The Doctor was interrogated as to the workings of the Sanitary Commission, all of which interrogatories were satisfactorily answered. Some questions were also asked relative to the efficiency of the Christian Commission. A brief discussion then ensued touching the following subjects:

1st. As to the proper mode of organizing and conducting Alert Clubs as auxiliaries to the Societies.

2d. As to whether the several Societies composing this Council, when considered as branches of the Woman's Central Relief Association, are subordinate to or co-ordinate with that Association, in their powers of contributing directly to any object deemed worthy of their support.

Upon the suggestion of the President, the thanks of the Council were unanimously tendered to Dr. Hamilton for his able and enlightened address before the Council, after which, on motion, the Council adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday of October, with the Society at Sing Sing.

Mrs. Pierre Van Cortlandt, *Pres't.*
Mrs. G. Hilton Scribner, *Sec'y.*

We annex the report of the Society which, upon comparison with the others, was found to have accomplished the greatest amount of work in proportion to its population.

Annual Report of the Soldiers' Aid Society of Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., June 16th, 1864:

Officers.

Mrs. John E. Williams, *President.*

Mrs. Oscar Irving,
" J. J. Banta,
" Crosby,
" Woodford,
Miss Mulhollen,
} *Vice-Presidents.*

Miss Sarah Irving, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Officers of Alert Club:

Mrs. Sturgis, *President.*
Miss Storrow, *Secretary.*
Miss Lydia Brown, *Treasurer.*

Report:

There have been made and sent to the Woman's Central Association of Relief, Branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, during the year:

Cotton Drawers	473 pairs.
Flannel "	709 "
Socks	77 "
Slippers	53 "
Sheets	523
Arm Slings	44
Thread Cases	16
Whole number of articles	1895

Also, a quantity of bandages, lint, old linen and cotton, books, magazines and newspapers; also, a large amount of dried fruits, jellies, pickles, currant shrub and raspberry vinegar, backgammon boards and dominoes.

The number of members at the present time is 44, being an increase of 10 since the commencement of the present organization.

The weekly *average attendance* of members of the Society for the whole year is 33.

It will be remembered that work for our sick and wounded soldiers has been going on in this village from the commencement of the war, but

owing to the imperfect system of the earlier efforts, less was accomplished in *two years* than has now been performed in *one*.

For our present most successful plan of organization, we are indebted to the Woman's Central Association of Relief, 10 Cooper Union, N. Y. (See SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN, No. 12.)

EUNICE WILLIAMS, *President.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The receipts in money during the past year have been from

Alert Club Subscription	$635 21
Donations	417 36
Net Proceeds of "The Fair"	1,717 39
Sale of Rags	3 00
Total	$2,772 96
Expended for materials	$2,341 11
Sent to Treasurer of Sanitary Commission	300 00
Total	$2,641 11
Balance on hand	$131 85

As we have had no other expenses, the whole amount of funds received has been applied directly to the objects of the Society, and, we trust, in the most economical manner.

SARAH IRVING, *Treasurer.*

We understand that the population of the village of Irvington numbers about 800. In comparing this report with what has been done in other parts of the State of New York, the peculiar advantage of these suburban villages of New York City, as regards wealth, should be taken into consideration.

IN MEMORIAM.

It is our melancholy duty to record in this number of the BULLETIN the death of four Agents of the Commission; three, Mrs. Gen. Barlow, Prof. Hadley, of Union Theological Seminary, and Mr. G. C. Edgerley, stricken down by disease, induced by severe and long continued labors in an unfriendly climate, and one, William Wilson, wounded by a shot from the enemy's battery, while on board the Commission's supply steamer, and dying in a few hours.

To give testimony, as observers, to the Christian devotion of these noble friends of our suffering soldiers, is a duty willingly performed, for we have taken note from week to week of their fidelity which counted self-denial a delight, if only life to the living could be made tolerable, and death to the dying more peaceful. Their works do follow them.

Like brave soldiers they have fallen at their posts. Many to whom they brought succor and relief still live, and we wish it were in our power to record here their tearful tribute of thanks for those tender ministrations, bringing comfort and cheering the long night watches.

Dr. Douglas, the Associate Secretary in charge at the front sends us the following brief notice:

PROFESSOR HADLEY.

Professor Hadley arrived at City Point the last of June, and was immediately assigned to duty among the relief agents of the Commission, attached to the depot hospital of the Ninth Army Corps. His devotedness was the remark of all with whom he was associated. Laboring early and late throughout the day, and often throughout the night, going wherever duty called him, unmindful of fatigue, or the exhausting character of his labors, in a climate and a season alone sufficient to tax the powers of the strongest constitution, he toiled on with an earnestness and energy which was a part of his nature, until sickness overtook him. Unwilling to leave the field, he lingered among the hospitals, eager to return to work, struggling against fever, and hoping for a renewal of strength, till the advice of his medical attendant pointed the way to a return home, as the surest means of recovery. It was on his return home, August 2d, (just after arrival of transport at Washington,) that his exhausted nature gave way, and he sank into an early grave.

The following is handed us by a Relief Agent, Rev. E. A. Smith, who accompanied Prof. Hadley to the army, and was with him at the time of his death:

Prof. H. was assigned to duty with the Relief Agents of the 9th Corps' Hospital. There he continued from June 30th, the time of his arrival, until his final sickness.

The great characteristic of his life there was his quiet, incessant working. He said so little of what he saw and did, that we can get an idea of his work only from incidental clues. One of these was, that he was very seldom seen resting himself, or lounging about the store tent. We saw him rather going in and out of his wards, or coming to our tent, getting what supplies he needed, and going quickly back again. *He never went to the front.* The curiosity which has at sometime impelled most of us to go, that we could take home stories of bullets and shells, never seemed to influence him. He came to work, not to see. This he acted, though he never said it. Great eagerness was shown during his sickness by certain of his former patients, to be of service to him in turn. During his passage on the hospital boat, it was pleasant to see certain of the sick stop as they recognized their former "Sanitary man," and ask after his welfare. As

they inquired more about him they were surprised to learn his profession. The conversation with them had always been such that they had never suspected their having a Hebrew Professor for a "Sanitary."

He seemed to be so occupied in thought with the suffering that he could not relieve—that he never seemed to consider what he had done, and never seemed disposed to criticise others uncharitably.

In one case, when a newly appointed nurse showed himself grossly unfit for his place, Prof. H. said very little about it to others, but set himself to work to make up the short comings. His habit was to remedy evils and not to declaim about them. It was on this occasion that Prof. H. brought on him his last sickness. His repeated watchings with a lad sick with typhoid fever, so prostrated him he never rallied. This illness we all expected would pass off in a day or so, but it soon took the form of a fever, and it was decided that he must return home. He began the journey under as favorable conditions as one could choose for a sick friend. The steamer Connecticut is as comfortable a boat and as much filled with the atmosphere of kindness as one would think possible for a hospital boat. The first day Prof. H. seemed to improve, but on the next sank so rapidly, that by noon he had ceased to breathe. His body was taken charge of by the Sanitary Commission, and after being embalmed, was forwarded to his friends, who met it at New York. He was buried in New Haven, on Thursday, August 4.

—

The New York *Evening Post*, August 8, says:

The sad intelligence comes from Fortress Monroe of the death of Professor Henry Hamilton Hadley, of the Union Theological Seminary in this city, while on his way from the front, where his health had become shattered in the discharge of his arduous duties as a relief agent of the Sanitary Commission with the Army of the Potomac. Among the many noble lives that have been laid upon the country's altar in this war none was a costlier sacrifice than his, though none has been more freely offered. A ripe scholar, an accomplished instructor, and an earnest Christian patriot, he counted his life as nothing, if it could advance the cause in which his sympathy was so warmly engaged.

Professor Hadley was a son of President Hadley, of Geneva College in this State, and a younger brother of Professor James Hadley, of Yale College. He was graduated at Yale in the class of 1847 with all the highest academic and literary honors of his class, and even now his remarkable ability and the ease with which he carried off the palm in all the college contests for superiority are traditions in that institution. He subsequently studied divinity in New Haven, and became a tutor in the under graduate department of the college in 1850, which position he occupied for about three years.

Many men, under whose eye this brief notice will fall, will remember with affection the slight, delicate-looking little tutor of Greek and Mathematics of their Freshman and Sophomore years in college, and the respect he commanded by his profound scholarship and sound judgment.

At a later period, he was Professor of Hebrew at Yale Divinity School, and at the Union Theological Seminary in New York, alternating between the two places—but he finally resigned the former position, and held the latter at the time of his death. His whole heart was enlisted in the cause of his country, and he was on one or two occasions only deterred from entering the service as a private by the earnest representations of his friends of the consequences that would result to one of so delicate a constitution as his. He sent a substitute every year, however, and finally unable to endure inaction longer, entered the service of the Sanitary Commission, and devoting himself to his duties with all the earnestness and energy of his nature, sank under them into an early grave. The country can ill afford to lose such men, but the cause is doubly hallowed that receives the sacrifice of a life so upright and noble.

—

Mrs. Barlow.

Died at Washington, July 27, 1864, Mrs. Arabella Griffith Barlow, wife of Brigadier General Francis C. Barlow, of fever contracted while in attendance upon the hospitals of the Army of the Potomac, at the front.

With the commencement of the present campaign she became attached to the Sanitary Commission, and entered upon her sphere of active work during the pressing necessity for willing hands and earnest hearts, at Fredericksburg. The zeal, the activity, the ardent loyalty and the scornful indignation for everything disloyal she then displayed, can never be forgotten by those whose fortune it was to be with her on that occasion. Ever watchful of the necessities of that trying time, her mind, fruitful in resources, was always busy in devising means to alleviate the discomforts of the wounded, attendant upon so vast a campaign within the enemy's country, and her hand was always ready to carry out the devices of her mind.

Many a fractured limb rested upon a mattress improvised from materials sought out and brought together from no one knew where but the earnest sympathizing woman who is now no more.

At Fredericksburg she labored with all her heart and mind. The sound of battle in which her husband was engaged, floating back from Chancellorsville, stimulated her to constant exertions. She faltered not an instant. Remaining till all the wounded had been removed from Fredericksburg, she left with the last hospital transport for Port Royal, where she again aided

in the care of the wounded, as they were brought in at that point. From thence she went to White House, on one of the steamers then in the service of the Commission, and immediately going to the front, labored there in the hospitals, after the battle of Cold Harbor. From White House she passed to City Point, and arrived before the battles in front of Petersburg. Going directly to the front, she labored there with the same energy and devotion she had shown at Fredericksburg and White House.

Of strong constitution, she felt capable of enduring all things for the cause she loved; but long-continued toil, anxiety and privation prepared her system for the approach of fever, which eventually seized upon her.

Yielding to the solicitation of friends she immediately returned to Washington, where, after a serious illness of several weeks, she, when apparently convalescing, relapsed, and fell another martyr to a love of country. J. H. D.

—

The following extract from a private letter expresses the grateful emotions of many families whose loved ones came under Mrs. Barlow's devoted care:

"We were shocked to hear yesterday of Mrs. Gen. Barlow's death. We knew Mrs. Barlow well, and have felt a peculiar interest in her, as she was with my cousin the night before he died, after Gettysburg, ministering most tenderly to him. She and her heroic husband have presented a rare picture of unselfish patriotism ever since the commencement of the war; it is such examples which incite anew our faith in the holiness and final triumph of our cause."

—

We add two notices which have appeared in the papers. The initials will be recognized as those of Dr. Francis Lieber, of Columbia College:

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

I received yesterday a telegraphic despatch informing me of the death of Mrs. Gen. Barlow. She died yesterday morning of typhus fever at Washington.

Mrs. Barlow, (Arabella Griffith before she married,) was a highly cultivated lady, full of life, spirit, activity and charity.

General Barlow entered as private one of our New York volunteer regiments at the beginning of the war. The evening before he left New York for Washington with his regiment, they were married in the Episcopal Church in Lafayette Place. Barlow rose, and as Lieutenant Colonel, made the Peninsular campaign under General McClellan. He was twice severely wounded, the last time at Antietam. Since then we have always read his name most honorably mentioned, whenever Major-General Hancock's corps was spoken of. Mrs. Barlow in the meantime entered the Sanitary service. In the Peninsular campaign she was one of those ladies who worked hard and nobly, close to the battle-field, as close indeed as they were permitted to do. When her husband was wounded she attended, of course, upon him In the present campaign of General Grant she has been at Belle Plain, White House, and everywhere where our good Sanitary Commission has comforted the dying and rescued the many wounded from the grave, which they would otherwise have found. The last time I heard of her she was at White House, and now I am informed that she died of typhus fever in Washington. No doubt she contracted the malignant disease in performing her hallowed and self-imposed duty in the field.

Her friends will mourn at the removal from this life of so noble a being. All of us are the poorer for her loss; but our history has been enriched by her death. Let it always be remembered as one of those details which, like single pearls, make up the precious string of history, and which a patriot rejoices to contemplate and to transmit like inherited jewels to the rising generations. Let us remember, as American men and women, that here we behold a young advocate, highly honored for his talents by all who knew him. He joins the citizen army of his country as a private, rises to command, is wounded again and again, and found again and again at the head of his regiment or division, in the fight where decision centres. And here is his bride—accomplished, of the fairest features, beloved and sought for in society—who divests herself of the garments of fashion, and becomes the assiduous nurse in the hospital and on the field, shrinking from no sickening sight, and fearing no typhus—that dreadful enemy, which in war follows the wings of the angel of death, like the fever-bearing currents of air—until she, too, is laid on the couch of the camp, and bidden to rest from her weary work, and to let herself be led by the angel of death to the angel of life. God bless her memory to our women, our men, our country.

There are many glories of a righteous war. It is glorious to fight or fall, to bleed or to conquer, for so great and good a cause as ours; it is glorious to go to the field in order to help and to heal, to fan the fevered soldier and to comfort the bleeding brother, and thus helping, may be to die with him the death for our country. Both these glories have been vouchsafed to the bridal pair. F. L.

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The *Herald* correspondent, writing from Petersburg, July 31, says:

General Miles is temporarily in command of the First Division during the absence of General Barlow, who has gone home for a few days for the purpose of burying his wife. The serious loss which the gallant young general and an extensive circle of friends in social life have sustained by the death of Mrs. Barlow, is largely shared by the soldiers of this army. She smoothed the dying pillow of many patriotic soldiers before she received the summons to follow them herself; and many a surviving hero who has languished in army hospitals will tenderly cherish the memory of her saintly ministrations when they were writhing with the pain of

wounds received in battle or lost in the delirium of consuming fevers.

—

Mr. G. C. Edgerley.

[Extract of a letter from Dr. E. A. Crane, dated New Orleans, *July* 20, 1864.]

I have already alluded in some of my communications to the Central Office—if not to yourself, to the illness of several members of our corps, resulting from overwork and exposure, while in the discharge of the duties in which they have engaged. While most have recovered, and are now in the enjoyment of a fair measure of health, I am exceedingly pained to be compelled to announce to you the death of one of our most valued agents, Mr. G. C. Edgerley.

He returned to this city from Cairo on the hospital transport, N. W. Thomas, feeble rather than sick, convalescent from an attack of measles, contracted during the voyage up the river. His symptoms were neither regarded by himself or others as likely to prove serious, until a few days previous to his death, when by our advice he went to the "Home," where we were better able to render to him that service, attention and good nursing, which we believed to be chiefly essential to his recovery.

While at the "Home" he grew rapidly worse, and continued to sink until the morning of the 15th instant, when he quietly and peacefully left us for that brighter and better world, where there is no more pain and trouble, and all is peace.

Mr. Edgerley was always regarded as one of our most valuable and efficient employees, and his loss is one which falls heavily upon us, as also upon the large circle of friends and the many acquaintances he had formed while in the discharge of his duties as Agent of the Commission.

To you as well as to us, it may be a satisfaction to know, that nothing was spared which might contribute to his well-being and comfort while sick—that dying he was surrounded by those whom he knew and loved best—that the last sacred offices of burial were conducted in the presence of friends, who had learned to know him, to esteem him, and to love him.

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A correspondent of the New York Tribune, under date of July 26th, thus alludes to Mr. Edgerley's death:

The Commission lately met with a serious loss, in the person of Mr. Edgerley, of New Hampshire, who came to this city a year ago, and has labored since in the work of the Commission, with unflagging assiduity and zeal. He was taken sick while engaged in taking care of the sick and wounded on board the hospital boat N. W. Thomas, while on her way hence to Cairo, a few weeks since, and returned to this city soon afterward to die. His loss is much regretted by the Sanitary Commission, and by many friends in this city, as well as among the soldiers whom he had ministered to in the army.

In so noble a work it seems almost an enviable thing thus to die with the harness on one's back. J. B. C.

—

William Wilson.

William Wilson was a resident of this city, He was probably the youngest in the Relief Corps, and on applying to enter the service of the Commission, was considered too young, but he manifested such an appreciation of the proposed duties, that he was accepted. He did not disappoint our expectations, and the record he made for himself in a good work may well be a consoling thought to his parents and friends in this great bereavement.

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We add a letter from Dr. Parrish, giving somewhat in detail the circumstances attending the attack on the steamer, on which William Wilson was fatally wounded:

City Point, Va., *August* 4, 1864.

To J. Foster Jenkins, M. D., *General Secretary, U. S. Sanitary Commission:*

Dear Sir—I have to record a sad accident in the history of the Commission. In consequence of the extreme heat of the weather, and of the over-worked condition of everybody who will and can work, since the battle of Saturday last, I determined to give as many of our agents as could be relieved, an excursion up the river, and directed that the tug-boat should be in readiness at two o'clock to-day for that purpose.

I went with the boat to the hospital landing, and received on board the S. E. Brown about twenty of our Relief Corps, three ladies, and a number of invalid soldiers, placed them and the boat under the guidance of Dr. Swalm, and bade them a good trip for their health on the James.

When about seven miles above City Point, they were fired upon by guerrillas from the shore, and before they could receive the protection of the gun boats, two of our valuable co-laborers were seriously injured, and the engineer of the boat instantly killed.

1. G. Mayo, of Milo, Piscataqua County, Maine. Ball passed into the left side, just above the hip, injuring somewhat the crest of the ilium, and creating much suffering. Mr. Mayo is doing well.

2. William Wilson, No. 68 Grove Street, New York City. Ball passed through the right ilium, entering the peritoneal cavity, and perhaps will terminate fatally. (Since dead.)

3. John Hamlin, Engineer, Brooklyn, shot through the head, and killed immediately.

I must acknowledge gratefully the unremitting attention of Dr. Thomas Haigh, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and Dr. T. W. Swalm, both of whom accompanied the excursion, and did much toward the relief of the suffering. They were supplied with bandages, lint, etc., from the gunboat Piquot, and were accompanied to Bermuda Hundred by the Commodore Morris, under the command of Capt. R. G. Lee.

Poor Hamlin's body was carried to the hospital landing, and will be embalmed under the direction of Mr. F. B. Fay. It awaits orders.

The boat was sailing under the Sanitary Commission flag, and the ladies were sitting on the bow, in full view of the shore. The wicked daring of the attack is characteristic of the foe, whom we have fed and nourished as our own men, when they have been suffering and helpless.

Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH PARRISH,
Acting Associate Secretary.

FIELD RELIEF CORPS.

HOSPITAL 5TH CORPS, *July* 25, 1864.

Following instructions of Dr. Jenkins, General Secretary of the Sanitary Commission, which were received during a brief visit to my home, I reported to you on my arrival at City Point, on the 25th ultimo, to resume my duties as Superintendent of the Field Relief. The absence from the storehouse of several efficient assistants, making my presence at that place desirable, it was not until the 8th of July, that I returned to the front.

Since then my time has been fully occupied in the duties connected with the very large distribution of vegetables and other supplies, and in an effort under your instructions to make this Commission better known to the soldiers, as the ever ready and liberal almoner of the bounty of the country. To secure this latter object, an agent has been assigned to each division of the Field Hospital of every corps, whose time is to be devoted to such assistance to and intercourse with the patients, as will best promote their comfort, whilst his continued presence and observation will tend to correct whatever inclination may exist on the part of the hospital attendants, to misapply the articles obtained from the Commission. At present this field of labor is comparatively unproductive, owing to the small number of cases under treatment, and the convalescent condition of a large portion of these. The wounded, of whom there have been but few recently, are generally removed to the hospitals near City Point.

Should an engagement fill these field hospitals, there will be abundant opportunity for efficient service by the entire corps. It is to be regretted that the gentlemen sent here for this duty are prepared to give so short a time to its discharge, as a familiar acquaintance with the Surgeons and attachés greatly increases their opportunities for usefulness, and experience adds so much to their ability. It having been deemed by you advisable to make our issues of vegetables to the troops in the trenches more direct and with greater liberality, I commenced with the extreme left wing of the army, and arranged to issue orders on our supplies at City Point, in favor of the Commissaries of the 1st and 2d Divisions of the Sixth Corps. The march of these troops during the ensuing night to Harper's Ferry, prevented the execution of our plan. This was on Saturday, July 9th. The ration proposed, and afterwards given to other corps, was one pint of pickles to every man in the front.

On the following day, one hundred barrels of pickles were turned over to the Corps Commissary of the Second Corps; on the 11th of July, the same amount was delivered pro rata to the Commissaries of Division and Artillery Brigade of the Fifth Corps. About the same time the Ninth Corps was supplied through Dr. Stevens, with one hundred barrels each of vegetables and pickles. During the same day I called on General Martindale, in command of the 18th Corps. He appeared to approve very highly of the distribution of this class of supplies, and issued an order, to be read to the troops, stating that the Sanitary Commission had delivered a ration of a pint of pickles to every man in the corps; this consumed an additional hundred barrels.

It is probable that this order never reached the troops in the trenches, but its publication did good, and showed the animus of the General.

On my way next morning to Point of Rocks, I met Dr. McDonald, and learning from him that a supply of fresh vegeta-

bles were subject to my order at City Point, I added them to the distribution for the 10th Corps, making out orders for eighty-eight barrels of pickles and one hundred barrels of vegetables. This completed one full issue of pickles to the entire army, and of vegetables to the 9th and 10th Corps.

General Butler issued an order somewhat similar to that of General Martindale. For supplies distributed since that issue, a tabular statement is appended.

The same liberality that has marked our distribution of vegetables to the troops, has been extended to the sick in the Field Hospitals, and to those who while unable to do duty are not ordered to the rear.

Weekly visits to the front lines by the Field Agent, have brought the supplies of the Sanitary Commission prominently before the Surgeons on duty, and enabled us to meet with preventives a large number of cases that otherwise might have proved serious. These visits have shown us, that the distribution of supplies has reached the men in the trenches, and been of great benefit to them.

Relief Agents have been assigned to the various Army Corps, one to each Division Hospital, as stated, and efforts have been made through them, and by the direct action of the Superintendent, to encourage a liberal, yet prudent application of sanitary stores. In many instances, supplies of fruits or vegetables of a delicate character were received, in smaller quantities than were required for issue to the troops. These were divided among the various hospitals, to the great satisfaction, we may hope, of all the inmates.—*Superintendent Johnson's Report.*

HEROIC BRAVERY—THE BROKEN FLAGSTAFF.

Dr. Marsh, Sanitary Commission Inspector in South Carolina, relates the following incident connected with the late military movement which he accompanied:

"The enemy having got the range of our flagstaff, cut the halyards by a piece of shell, and the flag fell immediately. Private Tibbitts, Company M, Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, seized the fallen flag, climbed the staff, and holding to it with one arm, with the opposite hand held the flag to its place, until new halyards were obtained and the flag secured; the enemy meanwhile firing."

BLACKBERRIES.

In addition to the frequent calls for preparations of Blackberry, we are advised from our issuing storehouses to repeat the appeal, as the demand is rapidly increasing, and will continue through all the winter as well as summer months.

The Dried Fruit will be of the greatest value, and many families who cannot afford to purchase the sugar needed in preparation of the Wine and Syrup, and much less the Spirits for Blackberry Brandy, can collect many pounds of the fruit and dry it.

Of the four preparations Brandy is the most valuable; it being less exposed to fermentation, and in most cases more highly prized by the Surgeons. The loss on the Wine and Syrup, through fermentation after bottling, is large and it is desirable that the Branches do not relax their efforts to secure more perfect preparation and packing, and increase, if necessary, the unwelcome labor of carefully examining every bottle before repacking. Such expenditure of time and money is true economy, as a glance at many boxes of empty or broken bottles with the bills for their transportation, would convince any observer. We would suggest that the Aid Societies during the fruit season, take up the manufacture of the Wine, or Brandy, or Syrup, collecting the fruit from the country in their vicinities, and making the articles and packing under their own direction, or employing a skillful person for the work.

Much might well be put up in kegs instead of bottles.

It is advisable that if a good stock is secured, the Societies put in store a portion of it, three-quarters at least, for issue during the winter and spring months, when the risk of loss through fermentation is much less. The motion and exposure connected with transportation, it will be remembered, stimulate the fermenting process.

☞ A report on the "Work of Relief in Grant's Army," on p. 585 (No. 19) of BULLETIN, was erroneously attributed to Mr. Smith, instead of Dr. T. B. Smith, one of our old and valued inspectors.

Issues of Anti-Scorbutics at City Point, Va., during July, 1864.

3,520 bbls. potatoes.		54 bbls. curried cabbage.	
66 " fresh tomatoes.		8,930 heads fresh "	
780 boxes " "		363 bbls. fresh beets.	
100,000 lbs. canned "		133 " " turnips.	
67 bbls. pickled "		68 " " beans.	
2,600 bbls. fresh onions.		6 " " peas.	
12 boxes "		152 " assorted vegetables	
448 bbls. pickled onions.		27 " green apples.	
1,480 bbls. " cucumbers.		451 " dried "	
356 " saur kraut.		11 " cranberries.	

HOSPITALS AT WASHINGTON.

Mr. Caldwell reports:

SIR—From April 1st to this date, (June 24th,) of my resignation of my position in the service of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, I have made one hundred and eighty-eight visits to general and post hospitals, in and about Washington, Alexandria and Baltimore. For nearly four weeks between these dates I was, as you know, very closely confined at the desk of the Chief Clerk, and no visitor of the Commission went the rounds of the hospitals.

During the month of April, there was but little call for supplies at the hospital. While I was at the Chief Clerk's desk in May, the calls were large, and some hospitals that for months had needed almost nothing, drew largely upon the Commission.

Since resuming my work of hospital visiting, about three weeks ago, I have dispensed with liberal hand wherever I was satisfied as to the need, and have requested the purchase of many articles not usually supplied by the Commission, such as green cambric for curtains, life-preservers for ring cushions, charcoal powder for a preventive against gangrene, etc. One large Barrack Hospital, newly opened in Alexandria, situated on a plain, bare of trees, has thus been supplied with curtains, that were indispensable for the well being of the patients, and could be obtained in no other way.

In April I began to distribute among the patients in the hospitals a small circular, giving a full account of what is done in the Special Relief Department—so that they might know where to apply for aid in getting claims settled. This will be carried on by my successor, and I know will be of great benefit to the soldiers.

The aid we were able to give so abundantly during these memorable months of May and June, has been gratefully acknowledged by many Surgeons in charge of hospitals.

The demand has been most heavy for head-rests, air-cushions, spit-cups, shirts, drawers and socks, (cotton,) slippers, thin wrappers, blackberry cordial or brandy, brandy, crackers, dried fruits, jellies, lemons, oranges, pickles, porter, ale, sugar, tea, lint, old linen bandages, crutches, fans, slings, stationery, handkerchiefs and towels. Thin wrappers, arm-slings, jellies, bandages and old linen, I have not been able to supply as wanted; none of these articles can be had of the Medical Purveyor, except bandages—and the old cloth bandages of the Commission are greatly preferred by all, to the new cloth ones furnished by Government. I am doing all that I can to induce Surgeons in charge to prevent all possible waste of bandages, and in almost every hospital they are washed, when not from gangrenous wounds.

Of pickles, and particularly pickled cucumbers, we should have a good supply; of Blackberry Cordial or Brandy, and Cherry Rum, we cannot have too much—and the same may be said of head-rests; and I would recommend that the Commission have made for issue "bed-tables"—to put on the bed before the patient, from which to eat, or for writing; a pattern can be found in the Camden Street Hospital, Baltimore.

WHAT THE AUXILIARY RELIEF CORPS HAS DONE.

Mr. Fay, the Superintendent, reports:

As Superintendent of the Auxiliary Relief Corps of the Sanitary Commission, I beg leave to submit the following report:

In April I received a request to go to Washington to assist in the organization and take charge of the Auxiliary Corps. Twenty-five gentlemen, mostly students from the Princeton Theological Seminary, New Jersey, Union Theological Seminary, New York, and the General Theological Seminary, New York, were employed for four months' service in this corps. Other gentlemen, volunteers from Boston and vicinity, were sent for and joined the corps, so that it had about forty members when it started for the field. There were 25 Divinity Students, 5 Clergymen, 1 Physician, 1 Professor of Natural History, 1 Teacher, 1 Shipmaster, 1 Editor, 3 Clerks, and 1 Merchant. These men were organized into separate divisions, or squads of six to ten each, under the charge of a captain, who should control their action after being assigned to duty by the Superintendent.

While at Washington the corps were called together repeatedly, for instruction in their duties as nurses, and in general hospital work.

We left Washington, May 10th, on the Rapley, arrived at Belle Plain at night—found wounded men on barges and on shore. Detailed first and second divisions to feed them with crackers and coffee.

In the morning established a feeding station on the shore. Left second division, (10 men) in charge; and the rest of the corps started on food for Fredericksburg. On arrival there found wounded in houses, churches, stores, etc. Reported to Dr. Dalton, and obtained permission to carry out our plan. I immediately detailed four men,

second division, second corps; six men, fourth division, second corps; nine men, first and second divisions, sixth corps; five men, Asylum Hospital, sixth corps, who became at once nurses, cooks, dressers, assistant stewards, etc.

We remained at Fredericksburg seventeen days, during which time twenty thousand wounded men passed through. The Auxiliary Corps served them in trains as they arrived—at the boats, as they were sent away, and also at the cars on the other side of the river, at Falmouth. We were called upon also to furnish nurses on the transports at Washington, which we were able to do.

Our next point was at Port Royal, where we remained but two or three days; about two thousand wounded passing through. A feeding station was established on shore, and this, with the care of trains arriving, covered our labor here.

We next went to White House and established our system of Auxiliary Corps tents and regular field hospitals. It was the first attempt, and was generally successful. We arrived in half an hour after the Medical Director, and established a feeding station in a few hours afterwards. Not less than ten thousand wounded passed through this point. Remained till Sunday, June 12th, when a small party were started in the Rapley, alias James Guy, with a small quantity of supplies, and sent to Fortress Monroe to meet the Superintendent, who had been temporarily absent. We proceeded to Bermuda Hundreds. This, it will be remembered, was before any considerable portion of the army had crossed the James River. Leaving a few supplies here and at Point of Rocks, on the Appomattox, we made headquarters at City Point, which had not then been taken as a base of the Army of the Potomac. Served a few hundred wounded, who came in from the 18th Corps, and sent two or three loads to the front to supply the wounded of the 18th and 2d Corps, which had arrived and been engaged.

When the supplies on the Rapley were nearly exhausted, the other boats and barges not arriving from White House, I went down the river about fifteen miles, to the pontoon over which the army was crossing, and learned that the boats were detained at Fortress Monroe by the Provost Marshal, upon a general order of General Butler. I returned, immediately applied to General Grant, who had then established his headquarters at City Point, and obtained a telegraphic order for all Sanitary boats to be allowed to come up. On the same day, however, you had obtained an order from the Secretary of War to the same effect, and arrived with the boats and barges, and the balance of the Relief Agents. As soon as the hospitals were established at a point about one and a half miles up the Appomattox, the plan of Auxiliary Corps tents was again put in operation, and has continued to the present time, more successfully even than at White House, as we profit by our past experience.

Up to the present time from eight to ten thousand men have arrived at this base, and more or less have been subject to our care.

System of Work.

The Auxiliary Corps is divided into divisions of six to ten men each, under the command of a captain. Upon the establishment of hospitals, each division is assigned to a corps, and directed to pitch a tent within the limits of the hospital. Requisitions of supplies are made by the captain, which are used by the Superintendent.

This is done daily, or oftener, if needed. It is designed to keep a small assortment of every kind of sanitary supplies in each corps hospital, and that all requisions upon the supply barge shall come from the captain, rather than from the surgeon. The surgeons of course having permission to draw upon the tent supply at any time. The principal distribution of the goods is made by our own men, who are assigned each to a certain number of tents, with directions to confine his labors to his ward, and to see to the special needs of the patients in that ward. By this system proper distribution of the supplies is secured.

When special diet kitchens, for which the Sanitary Commission furnish cooking stoves, are established for the preparation of farina, corn starch, soups, toast, etc., they are supplied with all needed articles, when the Government supply fails. It

frequently happens that the whole supply comes from the Sanitary Commission's tent. Our men prepare and administer milk punch or lemonade, at regular hours, under the direction of the surgeon. On the arrival of trains of wounded, the Auxiliary Corps are always ready to assist, feeding and otherwise caring for the patients.

By this system we feel confident that every patient will be visited, that his wants and that of the surgeons will become known, and can in due time be met.

Of course, this added facility in obtaining supplies will add largely to the demand, but so the work is wisely done, and the articles confer comfort and save and prolong life, no demand can be too great for the Commission to strive to supply.

We have now at this point a tent in the 2d, 5th, 6th and 9th Corps' Hospitals, and in the Colored Hospital and that of the Cavalry Corps.

In the 10th and 18th Corps, they being in another department, the auxiliary work has not been introduced. In addition to these, we have a feeding station near the hospital landing, designed to feed trains of wounded who come down directly from the field, without passing through the Corps Hospitals, and also to supplement the Corps Stations when a large train arrives at hospital.

Feeding Station near Barges.

To relieve the table of the hotel barge from the large number of calls from hungry soldiers, a station has been established on the shore, where a very simple meal is prepared of hard tack, crackers, coffee, pickles. Since that time, one hundred and fifty to two hundred men have been daily fed, and one day when a division passed by, about seventeen hundred men received more or less aid from the tent. There is no eating house here, and many men who are left in charge of stores or horses, or are dropped here from barges or steamers, and are delayed in getting to their regiment, have need of just this kind of aid. It is not rendered attractive, and none but a hungry man will avail himself of it.

Nearly 300 different men have served in the Auxiliary Corps for a longer or shorter time within the last sixty days.

Our Standard.

I have endeavored to impress upon the minds of the Auxiliary Corps that "home comforts" should be our standard in our efforts for the sick and wounded. Not that we expect to reach or nearly approach it, but let us keep it constantly before us. If one of these wounded men were our brother and were in our own home, how many hours of how many members of our family and of the neighborhood would be devoted to his comfort? He is "somebody's brother;" more, he is *ours*, suffering for us, and because he is uncomplaining and content with little, shall we cease our attentions? The American citizen gives little, who gives only his time, his money, or his sympathy in this hour, compared with the soldier who gives his life or his limbs. It is *not* "sickly sentimentality," it is *not* "excessive benevolence," that calls upon us to do the *best* we can for these men. It is simple justice.

Relations with Medical Officers.

We have every reason to be gratified at the harmonious relations existing between the Commission and the Medical Officers. The Auxiliary Corps have in nearly all instances, been cordially received and encouraged in their work.

I cannot avoid naming Dr. Dalton, Medical Director of all the Hospitals at the several bases, who has not only extended to us the courtesies natural to him as a gentleman, but has granted us almost as many favors officially.

"How have we Lived?"

At Fredericksburg, I think I may safely say, that more than half the time, a blanket and a floor were the only bed of the Auxiliary Corps. Two empty, unfinished, unclean houses were obtained, swept out and called "Homes." Stewards were appointed from our own number, and a Commissary to provide food. The diet for the first few days was crackers, farina, and coffee. There was no Government Commissary of whom to purchase, and the larder of the Commission was not extensive. Later, we lived better, but never with any approach to home comforts. On the barges, the table variety has been comparatively good,

the sleeping accommodations not luxurious. (See letter from Rev. Mr. Potter, p. 632.) The men permanently assigned, sleep in the tents at the field hospitals. When there is a change of base a floating home is necessary, as well as for unassigned men, and for those coming and going. Recently, we have had a hotel barge, which is comfortable, though too small.

But all our discomforts have been met by the Auxiliary Corps without complaint, which among so many men is remarkable.

Burials.

By reference to report of Rev. Dr. Stone, it appears that we began to superintend the burial of the dead at Fredericksburg, although we had participated in it at Belle Plain with the Christian Commission. Since that time, at Port Royal, White House, and City Point, we have had entire charge, selecting the burial place, performing the service and erecting and marking the head boards. A record is kept and forwarded to the Sanitary Commission Directory, at Washington.

At Belle Plain, Rev. S. H. Thompson officiated; at Fredericksburg, Rev. Dr. Stone; at Port Royal, Rev. Mr. Thompson and Mr. W. H. Holstein; at White House, Mr. Holstein; at City Point, (on first arrival,) Mr. W. P. Webster; at City Point at Hospital, Mr. Holstein. Mr. Holstein has been assisted by Mr. Allen, Mr. Griffith, and Mr. Eggleston. At Port Royal, the burial ground was surrounded by a suitable fence, and a bouquet laid upon every grave!

The whole number buried under our Superintendence at the points named, has been about 600.

We have of late furnished some suitable head-boards, sent from Washington, but there is still great need of them. The graves are numbered and head-boards can be erected whenever a supply is obtained. A private accustomed to lettering has been detailed, and this part of the work will be well done.

None have been buried in coffins since the campaign commenced. It is not usually so.

Letters.

A letter box has been kept at each Auxiliary Corps' tent and on the barge, and up to the present time nearly 150,000 letters have been forwarded to Washington in the last sixty days. They have been received whether paid or unpaid, and pre-payment made at the Central Office.

It has been a source of great comfort to the soldiers, and the expenditure is a most wise one. Many of the letters are sent from regiments, being directed to wounded men who have been sent to the rear.

"Milk-punch Wagon."

Appreciating the sufferings of the wounded in being transported in army wagons and ambulances from the field to the base without suitable nourishment or stimulants, I sent from White House out to the front a wagon loaded with crackers, milk, whisky, utensils and empty bottles, and five Relief Agents to meet the incoming trains and distribute in each wagon and ambulance, a bottle of milk-punch and some crackers. It was entirely successful and should be followed hereafter when opportunity offers.

Washing.

There has always been a great waste of clothing in hospitals, for want of means of washing. They cannot ordinarily be supplied for some weeks by Government. I recommend that the Commission make preparation for a movable washing establishment entire, to be put in operation as soon as a hospital is organized. By it, the whole expense of it could be saved in a single week.

We have already fitted out two small affairs at this point, and Government are adding others, but better preparations should be made for it hereafter.

Conclusion.

In behalf of the members of the Auxiliary Corps, I desire to say, that their reports are less numerous and less interesting on account of the nature of the work. Every moment is occupied during the day, and they are too wearied at night to write. Nor do I believe that one can fitly describe his own labor in a work like this, as it seems too much like self-commendation.

They have exhibited a spirit of self-sacrifice, and an earnestness none can question.

The Commission, the community, and the soldiers are deeply indebted to them.

They have continued to labor in these unhealthy localities without desertion. Many have lost their health and been obliged to leave, and are now upon sick beds, hovering between life and death. One, Charles H. Stanley, of Beverley, Mass., has laid down his life, as truly a sacrifice for his country, as the men who die upon the field. He was a devoted worker, fell sick from over-exertion at Belle Plain, went to Washington on furlough, returned too soon, was immediately sent to his home, but lived only ten hours after his arrival. Appropriate resolutions were passed by the Corps upon receipt of notice of his death. (See BULLETIN, No. 18, p. 568.)

Let us cherish his memory, as one, who in his efforts to save the lives of others lost his own.

We subjoin copious extracts from the reports of various members of the corps—all volunteers—serving under Mr. Fay's direction:

DR. NEILSON.

SCENES ON THE "NEW WORLD."

I arrived at City Point, Va., on the 21st of June, 1864, and immediately tendered my services to the Acting Relief Agent for the Commission. He accepted my offer, and requested me to proceed at once to the steamer New World, (then used as a Government hospital ship,) with a number of nurses, dressers, etc. Went accordingly, and found the steamer, a large three-story boat, was crowded by the sick and wounded. Cots were placed as close as could be together, leaving barely room for the attendants to pass between the rows—even the little state-rooms, close, and not ventilated at all, contained each four patients. In fact, the whole boat was crowded to excess, the number of Government attendants were limited and overworked, and I can say that, had it not been for the Sanitary, the amount of suffering would have increased tenfold. Oh! could you have seen and heard the constant outpouring of gratitude of the poor fellows; their eager watchings of the agents of the Commission, as they moved among them in the discharge of their duties, you would have felt more than repaid a thousand times for every exertion made for them. "God bless the Sanitary Commission" was the constant cry from the poor fellows, as one after another their wounds were dressed and their wants supplied. "If it were not for them we would die!" This is not intended to cast any slur on the Government officials—they were overworked, and in the pressing calls made by the sudden arrival of a large number of wounded from the battle-field, could not, in the nature of things, be otherwise, and it is in emergencies of this kind that the true value of the Commission is shown. With their large and well organized band of assistants, they step in and fill the gaps, which the best efforts of the Government must ever leave unfilled, and I do not think their efficacy was ever more displayed than on the above occasion.

On the 22d I first noticed the appearance of that dreaded disease, hospital gangrene. It spread rapidly, and on the 24th, it was deemed necessary to clear her of all the patients, and haul her out into the middle of the stream. The odor of the disease affected every part of the boat, and made some of the attendants sick; but in despite of the dangers to which they were exposed from infection, not one of the agents in the Commission faltered in his duties. They bravely stood up to their posts, and some of them staid by the boat until she was nearly cleared of the patients and anchored in the stream.

My experience has been short, but I saw enough to cause me heartily to join in the prayer of the poor soldiers, "God bless the Sanitary Commission."

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MR. S. T. KEESE.

THE GENERAL FEEDING STATION.

I reported to you soon after our arrival at White House, and the day was assigned to the command of a squad of eight persons. We reported immediately to Feeding Station, No. 1, near the railroad bridge, and were engaged till late in the evening assisting in the care of a large number of wounded men lying in wagons on the north side of the river. The next day, June 3d, we were ordered to report to Capt. Evans, at Feeding Station, No. 2, situated about 300 yards above the landing place of the Sanitary boats, and in a central location. The labor of feeding and caring for the wounded men at that time arriving, so far as the Commission undertook to act, devolved chiefly upon this feeding station, and the consequent labor was very great. Capt. Evans was soon worn out by the worry and responsibility incident to such a place, and was compelled to resign his charge, to which I succeeded. I wish to say of Capt. Evans, that I have seen no man whose heart was more fully in the work, or any one who has exhibited so great tenacity and

industry. In this opinion, all my men agree heartily with me. For some time after I had assumed charge of the post, the labor continued to be severe and without intermission. We supplied the wounded men with soft crackers, coffee, soup, lemons, and various relishes. We fed many well men from the front, going or returning; we dealt out shirts, drawers, stockings, handkerchiefs, shoes; we kept a post office; we dressed wounds; we dispensed simple medicines; we answered innumerable questions. * * * *

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Mr. John Stiles.

THE "WATER BASE" FEEDING STATION.

On the 29th of June, in compliance with instructions from you, a feeding station was opened here, to furnish meals to *hungry* soldiers not otherwise provided for. Three days' experience gives the following result:

No. fed 1st day, 307.	*2d day*, 268.
1 bbl. crackers.	1 bbl. crackers.
1 box "hardtack."	1 box "hardtack."
9 lbs. ground coffee.	6 lbs. ground coffee.
8 cans condensed milk.	6 cans milk.
11 lbs. sugar.	2 bbls. saur kraut.
	10 lbs. ice.

3d day, 319.
1 bbl. crackers.
1 box "hardtack."
10 cans milk.
15 lbs brown sugar.
10 lbs. ground coffee. Total, 884 men.

Of the above goods, there is on hand—½ bbl. saur kraut, 1 box hardtack, 1 bbl. crackers, 4 cans milk, 3 lbs. coffee, 5 lbs. sugar.

Tent and Utensils.

Tent 16 by 16, under which is a table and benches for 12 men.

The coffee boiler is under a small "fly." The only additional articles used are—24 tin cups, 12 spoons, 2 tin pails, 1 wooden bucket, 6 towels, a broom, and an axe—all of which can probably be turned in at the breaking up of the Station.

Two men attend the Station and furnish meals to those *only* who have previously received tickets.

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Mr. J. F. B. Marshall.

AT FREDERICKSBURG.

May 30.

In accordance with your request I submit herewith a brief report of the doings of the 11th Auxiliary Relief Corps, assigned by you to the hospitals on the heights of Fredericksburg, of the second division, 9th Army Corps. This hospital comprised several buildings, the principal of which was the Mansion on St. Mary's Heights, formerly an elegant residence, but now so defaced by shot and shell as to be almost untenable; other houses and cottages comprised within a range of half a mile were filled with wounded. The daily changes of men rendered it impossible to keep an accurate record.

One train of ambulances left about five hundred men, all of whom were suffering from lack of attention. The average number in the hospital was between five hundred and six hundred. Some four hundred, who were wounded in the attack by Ewell on our wagon train, were left over night in the ambulances in front of our hospitals, and though we were all fatigued by our day's work, we gave the most of the night to these men. The next morning at 6 A.M., the train moved on towards the city, and every man had something in the way of refreshment before he left. We then buried eight poor fellows who had died either on the road or during the night. Rev. Mr. Channing performed a most impressive ceremony.

Their effects were collected and sent to their friends. With all our labors early and late, we could only feel that we had done but a small part of what was needed to be done to make these wounded suffering men comfortable.

The patient, heroic endurance with which they bore their sufferings, and the want of the comforts and almost the necessaries of life, was beyond all praise. They fully appreciated all that was done for them, and were overflowing in their expressions of gratitude to the Sanitary Commission and its agents.

We found these poor fellows lying on bare floors mostly without blankets, pillows, mattresses, or even straw. Their clothing fetid with filth and blood, without proper or sufficient food. Although the depot of the Commission had been almost drained of supplies by the great demand from the city hospitals in its immediate vicinity, we succeeded in obtaining some tea, coffee, oatmeal, farina, and sugar, and left at once, and the same evening came that wonderful relief chest, containing a little of almost everything that could be thought of for hospital uses. But for the aid afforded to this hospital by the efforts of the Commission, the sufferings of the inmates must have been very much greater, and I feel confident that many lives were saved by its humane interposition.

The Government supplies were wholly inadequate to the wants of these men even had they been not wounded. Coffee, and occasionally salt pork or salt beef, or fresh beef, which latter was generally served out in a very greasy soup, which seemed to give the men bowel complaints, whenever they partook of it. I was called upon for nothing more eagerly than for medicine to stop the diarrhea, which was a very prevalent complaint.

The medicines found in the relief chest, for this purpose, I used with remarkable success.

The Government had no medical supplies for several days, and my remedies were their sole dependence; and I was told over and over again by the men who insisted upon giving me the title of doctor, that they had never had any medicine that acted so "like a charm" upon them. It would be hardly too much to say that many lives were saved by the instrumentality of the Auxiliary Relief Corps, which has proved its great value most thoroughly and satisfactorily during the fortnight of hospital service at Fredericksburg.

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Mr. J. F. B. Marshall.

IN THE FIELD.

June 21.

We left City Point on Thursday, June 16th, at noon, with one four-horse wagon load of sanitary stores. My Corps consisted of eight men, viz.: Messrs. McMurty, Bates, Eggleston, Francis, King, Sutherland, Hammer and myself. Mrs. Barlow and Miss Gilson also accompanied the expedition. Col. Rand, of the 4th Mass. Cavalry, who was in command of the post, and for whose ready courtesies we were much indebted, furnished the wagon for the stores, a horse and vehicle for the ladies, and an escort of cavalry for our protection. The gentlemen were on foot, and the march of seven or eight miles over a very dusty road and under a hot sun, was a slow and fatiguing one. We were also delayed by falling in with the 9th Army Corps on the march.

Reached the Hospital of the 18th Army Corps about 4 o'clock, where we learned that a general engagement was expected to commence about 5 P. M. I found at this Hospital two wagons of the Christian Commission. The Hospital was not established until after we had arrived. I sent round to find the different hospitals, and which was in most need, and was indebted to the Christian Commission for finding a messenger acquainted with their location. As my Corps were very much fatigued with the march, we went to a house near by, and prepared to pass the night. About 9 o'clock, however, the messenger returned and reported that the Hospital of the 2d Division, 2d Army Corps was very much in want of hospital supplies, none of the wagons having arrived, and the wounded being brought in in great numbers. The Hospital of the 18th Corps, where we first stopped, was also in urgent need of some articles. I started at once with the wagon and three men, leaving four to sleep off their fatigues so as to be able to relieve us in the morning. Left at the 18th A. C. Hospital a part of our supplies, as per annexed list, and started with a guide for the 2d Division, 2d Corps. After losing our way in the woods, we reached the hospital about midnight, and never were sanitary supplies more needed than at this place. None of the wagons had come up; the hospital was filled with the wounded, who were constantly being brought in, and the Surgeons in need of stimulants for the operating table, clothing for the men, many of whom were shivering in the dews, without coat or blanket. We were busy for several hours, issuing supplies and caring for the wounded, till about 3 A. M., when we were compelled from exhaustion to turn in. The next morning the Sanitary Commission wagon of the Field Corps arrived, with but few supplies. The ladies visited the hospitals of the 1st and 3d Divisions, of this Corps, and reporting that the 1st Division was in great need, I sent over an ambulance load of supplies to that hospital, which took nearly all I had. Mr. Eggleston having over-taxed his strength in working all night among the wounded, I sent him in with the wagon to City Point. Our supplies being nearly exhausted and the wagon not having arrived, which we learned had been sent, I concluded that not being able to find us, its contents had been distributed at some other hospital, which proved to be the case. I concluded we had better return to City Point, and we were to start on Saturday morning, June 18th. Before we got off, however, Mr. Vassan arrived with a two-horse wagon, partly loaded, and the information that a four-horse wagon load was on its way. I concluded to go with these supplies to the 1st Division Hospital. Just as I was starting, I met Dr. Steiner, who reported that he had abundant supplies in his wagons of the regular Field Corps, but that they had been detained in the rear, as the roads were blocked up by troops and ammunition trains. We were most heartily welcomed at the 1st Division Hospital by Dr. Potter, Surgeon-in-charge, who furnished a store-room and guard, a tent for the ladies, and one for the gentlemen, and offered us every facility we could desire. Here we found 1,000 wounded and sick, and more coming in hourly. The Hospital was the best ordered and most perfect in its system of any one I have seen, and the corps of surgeons humane, gentlemanly, and efficient. Our supplies were in great demand, and our efforts most readily received and seconded by the officers in charge. We found enough here to do to keep us all busy.

The next day, Sunday, June 19th, we were early at work, as a train of ambulances and wagons were being loaded for City Point. All day we were busy preparing and distributing milk punch, farina, lemonade, crackers, &c., &c. About 1,000 wounded were sent in, leaving but a few serious cases, and the sick. Fresh arrivals from the field were taking place hourly, and they had to be cared for.

Rev. J. A. Stone.

THE BURIAL OF SOLDIERS AT FREDERICKSBURG.

Agreeably to your request I make the following report in reference to the *burial* of the soldiers here. Having been accustomed to witness the celebration of Christian rites at the burial of the dead, and being sent here by those who were likewise accustomed to see them, I could not bear to see brave men placed in their graves like animals, without any religious service whatever. I therefore made application to the Provost Marshal for authority to officiate at the burial of those soldiers who were to be buried within the military limits of the city. This authority was not only readily but thankfully granted, as I had been the first and only person who had made such an application. The Military Governor, Col. Shriver, also most cheerfully approved and signed this authority.

I have officiated up to the present time at the burial of one hundred and thirty-three officers and privates. The whole number buried at the General Burial Ground is two hundred and two. The soldiers are buried in their clothing and blankets, just as they are brought from the hospitals. No proper headboards or coffins are provided, but we use shingles, with the names written thereon, and placed at the heads of the dead as carefully as possible, so that friends can readily find the bodies of those they seek.

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Mr. W. Aikman.

AT BELLE PLAIN.

We went out on a delegation from the "Delaware Soldiers' Aid Society," and for the purpose of primarily caring for the wounded of Delaware, but also for any service and for any of our suffering men.

On our arrival in Washington, we were satisfied that we could accomplish the object of our mission far better by putting ourselves in connection with the Sanitary Commission than in any other way.

At Belle Plain we put ourselves under the direction of Dr. Steiner, who requested us to relieve a party of overworked young men, who, at the tent and on the hill, were endeavoring to supply the wants of the ten thousand sufferers who were passing in one continuous stream. We took charge of this work, and began to see the beneficent work of the Sanitary Commission.

It were a piteous tale to speak of the seemingly interminable mass of human suffering which we witnessed there—the road for miles crowded with ambulances and wagons, filled with wounded and dying men, and almost every yard of roadside lined with pale and wearied men, leaning on sticks, or on the shoulders of companions less severely wounded; all making their way painfully to the boat. For the relief of these men, as far as I could see, the only provision was that which the Sanitary Commission had made. How often I blessed it, as the abundant stores enabled us to feed and refresh, and cheer our noble fellows, and made it possible to dress wounds, festering, and some of them undressed for nearly a week. The amount of suffering assuaged then and there gave me new ideas of the work.

The next day we passed on to Fredericksburg. We know in what an inexpressibly dreadful condition our wounded men were, in the crowded churches and houses of that town, and for the first few days the only means of relief for the sufferers was obtained through you; the bandages and lint, and the stimulants, and the disinfectants, as well as the soft crackers, and the farina and milk.

Every blanket and shirt, and every pair of drawers or socks, we were able to get, came from you long before the Government stores had arrived. Here again, and again, while we saw some poor fellows made a little comfortable, or heard his warm thanks, we blessed the work of the Sanitary Commission.

My sympathies were stronger elsewhere, but I have seen so much of the work of the Sanitary Commission, that I cannot but feel the deepest interest in and admiration for it, and am exceedingly glad that it was my privilege to spend a couple of weeks in connection with it. I shall esteem it a privilege to labor with you again, and hope to be called upon by you in time of need.

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Mr. J. O. Denniston.

We disembarked at midnight, pitched our tent and fed with bread and coffee the wounded men who came straggling in. The operations of the Corps until the following Friday, consisted almost entirely of feeding the wounded and hungry soldiers who came along. On Wednesday morning, May 12th, our labors properly began, for then the Corps was specially assigned for duty at this station. At half past four in the morning, camp kettles were procured, and the work of feeding began. Wounded men and soldiers not wounded came pouring in by the thousand, all hungry and in need of food. Bread and coffee were served out to them all as fast as the coffee could be made. The number of those fed it is impossible to determine. All were fed who could be served with the force in hand. The best estimate which can be made, places the number of those fed from Wednesday morning until Friday night at five thousand daily. These men were mostly wounded men, who came by foot, wagons and ambulances, from the front, but very many were unhurt, but came as guards,

and were in need of food. We labored under great inconvenience from the rain and the mud; our tent was pitched in a location which was very accessible, but very muddy in wet weather. It is believed, however, that no inconvenience resulted to any wounded men from this cause. The members of the Corps were ever found ready to go through the deepest mud when necessary to the relief of those in need. It is thought that since Friday morning last, May 13th, no wounded men went on to the boats without being fed, the exceptions were of those who were slightly wounded, and who of their own choice passed by the feeding stations in order to quietly reach the boats. Previous to Friday it was absolutely impossible to feed all. It would be very unjust to claim all this for the Sanitary Commission. The Christian Commission and Dr. McKay's and Father Gilroy's stations, each did their full share of the work. We have freely furnished delicacies, such as milk punch, oranges, farina. The milk punch has been specially acceptable to all wearied by their long journey from the front. During the present week every man unable from mouth wounds to eat solid food has been supplied with farina. A large number of shirts, drawers, and stockings, have been supplied to those in need. Many bushels of letters have been received at our tent for the mail. We have also fed a large number of delegates and of officers who were hungry.

The work of burying the dead has been attended to by Mr. Thompson, in connection with the Christian Commission; the graves have been marked and a record kept. The Corps has also aided in giving breakfast to the wounded who have remained over night in the hospitals. This work has been very well supervised by Mr. Stanly. It is impossible to give a very explicit report of our whole work, because of the indefinite nature and magnitude of it. We have been treated in the kindest manner by the Government officers; especially are we indebted to the Quartermaster Company and to Dr. Cuyler. We have obtained from them many thousand rations of bread, coffee and sugar, for distribution. We have also been aided greatly by the common soldiers, who have always been ready to do the heavy work of carrying and lifting stores, &c. During the present week a wooden shanty has been erected at our station, which has added to our comfort. The tents have also been floored. The gratitude of the wounded men to us all for our aid has been very demonstrative. The Commission has achieved for itself at Belle Plain the good will of all. The Corps has been at a disadvantage from lack of experience; during the last few days we have been able to do more with less fatigue, by better system, and by securing the aid of others. I cannot too highly express my conviction of the usefulness of the Sanitary Commission. The Christian Commission and the Government agency have worked very harmoniously with us.

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Mr. Geo. Ferguson.

at fredericksburg.

After leaving Washington, on the 10th inst., the first work in which I was engaged, was in feeding several hundred wounded men at Belle Plain landing, many of whom had had no food for two, three, and even four days.

On the next day we arrived in Fredericksburg, when I was assigned to duty in the 2d Corps, 2d Division Hospital, where I still work. We have always been gladly received by those in authority. The Surgeons have continually worked with us, looking to us for many things that the Government did not provide, or were behind hand in providing, and always got what they looked for.

The room that we took possession of and fitted up for sanitary stores, has become the constant resort for all the Surgeons in the hospital, nurses, Christian Commission men, and all and every little thing they want, they have learned can be had there. It would be impossible for me to attempt to make a statement of the articles that have been distributed from this place.

Among the men, the blessings that are given to the Sanitary Commission are not a few. Many say that they would have starved had it not been for the Sanitary Commission. In the eight days that I have been working here, I have written 33 letters to soldiers' friends, have had three men baptized by the Rev. Mr. Stone, two of whom have died, and the third, who was baptized to-day, is now dying.

The condition of the men generally, has been much improved. At first, the men were sadly in want of under-clothing, but now there are hardly any calls for this; and though beds are still much needed, the men are as comfortable as in their wounded condition they can be. It is not until all these greater wants are supplied that men think of calling for pipes and tobacco. These are constantly in demand now, and as I go among them with tobacco and matches, having previously distributed pipes, I find many takers. The comfort derived from this source is great, and the gratitude of the men for all these things, though quiet, is heartfelt. Another source of pleasure to the soldier has been singing. A small company of us, myself their leader, have gone from one hospital to another in the evenings, and sang to the men, which they have always been much pleased with, begging us to come again.

REV. J. O. MEANS.

I received a telegram from you on Sunday afternoon as I was entering my pulpit at Roxbury, asking me to come to Washington that night. Missing the evening train, I started the next morning, and reached Washington in season to come here in company with the first who came to the relief of our wounded.

After spending Wednesday forenoon in feeding the poor men who had come to Belle Plain, and assisting the severely wounded out of the army wagons and ambulances, I started with my co-laborers and walked to this city in the afternoon, and began systematic work the next morning. I have been particularly impressed by four things in my experience:

1st. The *admirable system* by which the efforts of the Sanitary Commission have been made most practically useful.

2d. The absolute necessity of this auxiliary labor for the lives and welfare of the wounded.

3d. The heartiness with which the medical officers of the army have received and welcomed us, and allowed us to co-operate with them. And

4th. The opportunity of relieving the spiritual as well as the physical necessities of the sufferers.

First. There was a systematic distribution of our company of fifty on board the steamboat on the way from Washington. Six gentlemen were placed in charge of a chief, made in a measure responsible to him, to labor under his general supervision, to receive directions from him; thus on arriving at Belle Plain, each corps was at once able to go to work with least loss of time, or waste of strength or confusion. On reaching Fredericksburg, each corps took its hospital or district of labor, and became responsible for it. This, I think, has secured to an unusual degree economy, efficiency, ease and rapidity in relieving the great disabilities we found existing.

Second. As to the absolute necessity of this auxiliary labor, I am sure I should have had no conception of it, if I had not been engaged here for those first most pressing days which immediately succeeded the great battle. As I write this, matters wear so different an aspect in this city, that we can hardly believe what the condition was ten days since. Our corps was assigned to the Female Orphan Asylum Hospital.

No surgeon had yet been ordered to the hospital, though Dr. Terhune, Surgeon of the Third New York Volunteers, was temporarily looking after matters. Some seventy-five men, among them ten or twelve cases of amputation of legs above the knee, or arms at the shoulder, several with severe wounds in the head, groin and body, and others of great severity in other places, were in pressing need of attention. The wounds, when we came to dress them, we found had not been attended to for four, seven, and in some cases even nine days. Nothing had been done to organize the hospital. The floors of the building were covered with filth to an indescribable degree, exuviæ of rebel troops, who had littered in them for previous months. Dr. Terhune had no assistants, and desired us to undertake the whole work. We began to feed the men, and place them in as comfortable a position as possible. With no details of soldiers, for the pressure was so great in every direction that none could be furnished, we took hold with our own hands and performed the most disagreeable scavenger work, and cleaned the rooms. The Surgeon started us with such instructions as seeing and assisting him in half a dozen cases could give; and then we continued and went through dressing the wounds of the poor sufferers. Our chief of corps was made steward of the hospital to procure supplies. The Sanitary Commission was drawn upon for the first essentials, and for the largest part of our necessaries. No lint, bandages, plaster, blankets, or stimulants could be procured from the army stores for many days. Without what the Sanitary Commission furnished, I do not see how anything could have been done. When Dr. Terhune left for the front, he said in my hearing, to Dr. Sturtevant, who relieved him, four-fifths of all that had been done here, has been by the Sanitary Commission, and four-fifths of our supplies came through them. Gentlemen, I do not repeat this out of compliment to us, but it seems right that the Commission should have, if it needed, the advantage of such explicit indorsement. For the first four days and nights our labor was well nigh prostrating. Since then assistance has come, in admirable volunteer surgeons and assistants, gentlemen from the Auxiliary Commission and other bodies, and nurses have been detailed by the Medical Director, so that our work is less arduous in certain forms.

Third. We have had, as has been already intimated, the fullest and most hearty welcome from the medical and other officers of the army. They have even devolved upon us duties and responsibilities from which we should have been glad to have been relieved, and the constant consultation as to what should be done and how, and their ready compliance with our suggestions and deference to our judgment, would have flattered us if there had been room left in such work for any personal feeling. I think it very remarkable that not any sign of friction in any direction has appeared for one moment; but we, in our humble measure, have been recognized to such an extent as ought to satisfy any reasonable man.

Fourth. I had not anticipated so large an opportunity of promoting the spiritual welfare of the sufferers. While it was indispensable first to make them in some measure comfortable in body, (and every effort must take that direction,) by words of cheer, and by suggestions in various ways while about our work, it seemed as though many a poor sufferer was receiving spiritual strength and consolation.

Our interviews with the men, as they saw and felt us seeking their good, so opened their hearts that they received gladly all we had to say to them. In writing letters to friends at home, speaking of the gospel salvation to the dying, and praying with them, helping their thoughts upward, there has been a most delightful and blessed opportunity of doing in some small measure what our Lord and Master did. With daily prayers in each ward, and special Sabbath services, most kindly, joyfully and thankfully received by the men, it may be hoped that it will be found at last that something has been done for the highest and best interests of our noble, patient, and uncomplaining men.

No pressure of other cases has prevented us from performing decently the last rites over the dead, taking care of the precious momentoes which the soldiers have left for transmission to their homes, and writing letters, in all cases communicating such particulars as we could give them, and speaking such words of comfort as might be possible.

If it were not absolutely imperative that I should return, I should count it special felicity if I might spend some of the coming months in this new philanthropy.

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Mr. A. M. Sperry.

Fredericksburg, *May* 18, 1864.

On the morning of the 12th, the 3rd Division of the Relief Corps was assigned to duty in the 1st Division of the 6th Army Corps. We found in the hospital not less than seven hundred men, and the number soon rose to eight hundred, while the constant arrivals and departures made the grand total of wounded men very much larger.

The first few days were so occupied in efforts to feed the hungry, and to dress wounds untouched for days, that any attempt at statistics would have been a wicked waste of time, nor am I aware that the Surgeon in charge attempted anything of the kind.

We have now in nearly every ward a regular system of morning reports, and all the main features of an organized hospital. In this work of organizing, it will be seen that the Relief Corps has been of much assistance.

Even now, in one instance at least, a member of this Corps makes out the morning report of his ward. But it was "when there were none to help," when all but God had apparently deserted these men, that our work was most valuable. Brought in and laid upon the floor of damp unwholesome stores, or small dark rooms in the poor dwelling-houses on Caroline Street, they lay for days with only a blanket under them, often covered with blood and filth from their wounds, or saturated with water and often with urine.

For the first ten days the work was to cover the naked, only those absolutely destitute or worse than destitute, being supplied. Slowly and surely their condition was improved; as soon as possible noble-hearted volunteer Surgeons dressed their wounds, soldiers were found for nurses, blankets at first from the Commission, afterward from the Medical Purveyor, took the place of those covered with filth and vermin, and shirts and drawers in limited quantities were supplied. The number at present remaining in the hospital is perhaps five hundred. These are in many different buildings, and probably forty rooms. Hardly one of these is fit for a hospital ward. Insufficient light; damp and decaying floors; lack of proper drainage and sinks for the use of the men; little or no ventilation, all contribute to the general unhealthfulness of their condition. It seem impossible that erysipelas and gangrene can long be kept away; even now cases are coming to notice.

The system under which we have worked has in the main proved successful. If it be the theory that we are to look to the wants of the men not supplied through the regular channels, then it seems the best way to do by assigning men to different wards, where by long acquaintance they may be able to judge of each man's condition and wants correctly. Where also, by his personal presence, he may keep a constant restraint upon those inclined to be unfaithful in duty, or in the use of stores. So far as practicable, all stores taken in hand by our men, have been followed directly to the soldiers for whom they were intended.

Hundreds of men in this city to-day owe their lives to the stores furnished, and the work done by the Auxiliary Relief Corps of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

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Mr. W. Dana.

When I entered the service of the Sanitary Commission, I came with a prejudice against this organization—a prejudice held in common with many others who have thought that a large portion of the comforts and money given so freely by the people never reached the soldier. I, there-

fore, watched those at the head of the Sanitary Commission with a jealous eye, as well as those who were at the heads of the different departments, and I must say I am greatly disappointed. I have yet to meet one who is not a gentleman, who to all appearance is not an honorable man, and who has not the true interests of the soldier at heart. I say this freely, as I think I may have done the Sanitary Commission an injustice through ignorance heretofore.

My experience in working for the Sanitary Commission thus far is very brief, one night at Belle Plain, and six days in the hospital at Fredericksburg. Yet, even this has been sufficient to convince me that the Sanitary Commission is filling a gap, and meeting a great want which it is impossible for the Government to do.

For my part I do not see what the soldiers could have done in these hospitals without its aid. While the Government was using all transportation for the supplies of the army at the front, the Sanitary Commission was relieving, by their stores and agents, the sufferings of the wounded and dying.

I have had connection with but one hospital—that of the Second Division, Second Corps, and here, though the Surgeon in charge has been doing all he can for the comfort of those under him, yet to the Sanitary Commission he looked for a large share of the stimulants, clothing, etc., even now, though the Government is furnishing a large quantity of necessary and substantial articles, yet it is from the Sanitary Commission that they draw those articles of delicate food which are so much relished by a sick man.

As for the work, I for one, have enjoyed it exceedingly. I have always found the soldiers glad to see me, and they have been exceedingly grateful for anything I could do for them.

The medical attendants have met me kindly, and are apparently glad of reliable assistance. In fact, I am now convinced, the longer I work here, that the Sanitary Commission is one of the noblest charities of our land, and that it opens a broad field for humane and Christian efforts.

—

Mr. J. P. Marshall.

To cheer the loneliness of the invalid soldier; to make him feel that he is still an object of tender solicitude—to nourish, sustain and encourage, the Sanitary Commission comes like an angel of mercy. The eye of the sufferer lights up with sudden joy, at the first appearance of the long-hoped for aid, and from his lips come such expressions as these: "God bless the Sanitary Commission;" "The wounded would are hard if it were not for the Sanitary Commission;" "Government does all it can, but it is good to see somebody from home;" "What should we do without the Sanitary Commission." Every one who has spent a few hours even in the hospitals has heard many such testimonials of grateful feeling from the sick and wounded.

Such were the glad expressions that saluted our first advent into the hospitals of Fredericksburg, after a tiresome walk from Belle Plain, on the afternoon of May 11th, 1864. The smiles that greeted us from long rows of sunburnt men, stretched upon floors of the stores, with nothing but a bloody blanket beneath them, was ample compensation for the fatigue of our journey.

The 4th Corps of Relief Agents, was assigned to the Fourth Division Second Corps Hospital, located principally on Caroline Street. The hospital was already well organized and divided into twelve wards. Dr Ewing, the Surgeon in charge, received us kindly, and assigned us a room in the second story of the building at the corner of George and Caroline Streets, over ward four of our hospital. We remained there until the effluvia from the ward below, and from another which had been established in the rooms in the rear, on the same floor, compelled us to evacuate the premises.

Our corps originally consisted of John P. Marshall, of College Hill, Massachusetts; Dr. Daniel A. Johnson, Rev. Dr. Stockbridge, Capt. John C. Hubbard, and John S. Bent, all of Chelsea, Massachusetts, and Mr. Noble, Jr., of New York City. Miss Helen L. Gilson, was also assigned to our hospital. Dr. Johnson and Mr. Noble were removed from our corps for special service elsewhere. The remaining members were organized into a working party, as follows:

John P. Marshall had supervision of corps and charge of arrival diet; Captain Hubbard had charge of vegetable diet; Rev. Dr. Stockbridge had charge of soldiers' correspondence; Mr. Bent had charge of stimulants; Miss Gilson had supervision of the cooking department, and distribution of clothing, etc. Captain Hubbard was healthy, faithful and active. Mr. Bent, though not well, much of the time, bore up manfully, and by his devotedness, won the affectionate regard of all connected with the hospital.

Dr. Stockbridge conducted the correspondence with fidelity, writing some days as many as thirty letters.

Upon Miss Gilson's services, we scarcely dare trust ourselves to comment. Upon her experience we relied for counsel, and it was chiefly due to her advice and efforts, that the work in our hospital went on so successfully. Always quite self-possessed and prompt in the discharge of duty, she accomplished more than any one could for

the relief of the wounded, besides being a constant example and embodiment of earnestness for all. Her ministrations were always grateful to the wounded men, who devotedly loved her for her self-sacrificing spirit. Said one of the 5th New Jersey in our hearing, "There isn't a man in our regiment who wouldn't lay down his life for Miss Gilson."

We have seen the dying man lean his head upon her shoulder, while she breathed into his ear the soothing prayer that calmed, soothed and prepared him for his journey through the dark valley.

The Surgeons of our hospital were kind-hearted, active young men. The wounded and sick were taken just as good care of, by them and their assistants, as the state of the supplies would permit. The nurses were generally attentive and careful. When one neglected his duty, he was at once discharged. The ward-masters of ward 1 and 2 were men whom we shall always remember with gratitude, for their unwearied labors in behalf of the badly wounded men under their charge.

We were not required to dress a single wound, while connected with the hospital. In answer to an inquiry, if it was expected of us, the Surgeon assured us it was not, but if we desired some experience, we were at liberty to dress some simple wounds under the direction of his assistants. The wounds were dressed regularly once a day in the forenoon, except one or two days, when no supplies of lint and bandage could be procured. As a proof of the superior care taken of the wounded men in our hospital, we do not remember a single case in which the wounds became infested with maggots. Out of eleven hundred men who were temporary inmates in the hospital, only fourteen died.

Under the direction of Miss Gilson, the special diet was prepared, and we cannot strongly enough express our sense of the invaluable service she rendered in this department. The food was always eagerly expected and relished by the men, with many expressions of praise. Dr. Ewing prescribed the diet, and the hours of serving it, which were very faithfully observed by the agents.

After Dr. Ewing was summoned to the front, Dr. Ribble took charge, maintaining the same excellent supervision that characterized his predecessor.

These medical men were glad to avail themselves of our services, and from the first treated us with marked respect and kindness—a proof that they recognized the utility of the work the Sanitary Commission was created to do.

We can but feel that the presence of judicious and cultivated agents of the Sanitary Commission will do much to impress more fully upon the Surgeons and nurses the sacred obligation they are under, to treat with the utmost tenderness the commonest soldier, who falls in the service of our common country.

At the same time too much care cannot be exercised by the agents, not to interfere with the Surgeon's appropriate duties. By showing a disposition to help without interfering, by doing much and talking little, the agents can soon inspire confidence, and gain the hearty co-operation of the medical authorities, in any wise measure for the relief of the suffering.

The wounded men need more nourishing, or at least a more palatable diet, than is provided by the Government authorities. We often found men in a weak and feverish state, with their beef soup and hard tack untasted near them, but glad to get a dish of farina or some little article of diet prepared by Miss Gilson. The lives of men, under such circumstances, are often saved by some simple kind of food, which the hospital stores do not furnish, or the cooks do not know how to prepare.

If all the hospital nurses were honest, they might be intrusted with the distribution of the special diet. But without any intention of reflecting very severely upon the general character of the men employed by Government, we do know from personal observation that all cannot be trusted with the delicacies intended for the wounded. It becomes necessary that responsible men should have charge of the extra diet, and see faithfully that each wounded or sick man has his share of the nutriment, upon the proper and regular supply of which his life depends.

Nor is it strange that some soldiers, who act as nurses, long deprived of luxuries, should be unable to resist temptation, and sometimes appropriate to their own use the delicacies intended for the wounded.

The Agents of the Commission, by the faithful discharge of their duties, can prevent all such abuse of trust, and guard the interests of the invalid soldier.

[Remainder in our next number.]

HOW WE LIVED.

LETTER FROM REV. MR. POTTER.

WHITE HOUSE, VA., *June*, 1864.

I hardly know whether to laugh or to feel indignant at the reports I hear concerning the luxurious habits of living, in which the Sanitary Agents indulge. I did laugh at first, for the thought of luxury was so incongruous with all my surroundings at the moment, and so far from anything in my experience of the Sanitary Commission, that I could hardly believe the charge of luxurious living was made seriously. But when I saw that it was, I was inclined to wax indignant, and to wish that the people who circulate and believe such charges, would come out here

to see and try this luxurious service themselves. When I read the letter, we had just dined, sitting on boxes, off a table constructed of rough boards laid on barrels. Our table furnishings are all tin—just such as the soldiers have. Our food is very often served in washbasins—precisely such as we may have used half an hour before in dressing wounds—and very suggestive also of the morning toilet. The dinner, to-day, was the best I have seen since leaving Washington. It consisted of canned chicken, potatoes, apple-sauce, pickles, bread and butter, and coffee, served in a good deal of confusion, and with no very special regard to neatness. Nothing but the good appetites that most of us possess, could possibly overcome the obstacles of such a dining table.

I suppose some would say that canned chicken was a luxury, and that we are eating up the stores sent for the wounded and sick soldiers. But the canned chicken, tell the carpers, was a rarity. I have never seen it on the table but once before. Our usual meat is salt ham. We do not complain, though we do not always relish our meats; we expected such discomforts. Here, we have been provided for rather better than at Fredericksburg or Port Royal. It is necessary for the health of the agents. They cannot long work, without good and sufficient food, and here some things which would not be provided for them elsewhere are put upon the table, because of the natural unhealthiness of the location. It is a malarious district, and it is not well to drink much of the water. We sometime have ale. Whatever we have, of course comes out of the sanitary stores; and this, of course, the public must know, when they contribute the funds. The agents can live in no other way, and the funds cannot be used without the agents. And whoever could see how these men work here—working many of them night and day, and sleeping only when and where they can—could never begrudge them their roughly served and often neglected meals. And as for luxury in any other shape, the term is still more ridiculous, at least as far as the agents who follow the army are concerned. Even I, who expected hardship, am surprised to find how little provision is made for their comfort. The barges and steamboats are filled everywhere with stores, and passengers must get along as they can. We sleep, a hundred or more of us, counting all hands, wherever we can crowd a straw mattress down, on the floor, or on boxes of goods. The mattresses and choice places, (if any there be,) are free to those who can first get them—the agents, boatmen, or contraband cooks. One night, coming on board rather late, I was so unfortunate as to get only the edge of a bale, where I was conscious all night of an effort to hold on, lest I should slip over the railing of the deck. It may have been an attitude of luxury, but it did not strike me so at the time? And whatever the attitude may be at night, comfortable or uncomfortable, and however well disposed one may be to sleep, there is always the possibility, very frequently made actual, of being called up at any hour, to go, it may be a mile or more, through rain and dark and mud, to feed a train of wounded and suffering men. This is a part of the work we came to do, and we do it uncomplainingly, but we do not call it a luxurious mode of life.

Nor did those of our number who were detailed the other day to go up to Washington as nurses on a boat, where there were only three surgeons with four hundred wounded men, and who were almost the only nurses on board, and who had to do every kind of service for thirty-six hours for these men, dressing their wounds, cooking for them, as well as for themselves, and serving them, not only as care-takers but in the most menial ways, consider their service as a mode of luxury. They were glad, and felt honored, to perform it, there being no one else to do it. But I did not intend to go into this long story. It will serve, however, to show you something of our style of living, which was what you wished to know. I felt moved, too, to defend these Sanitary Agents whom I know about, against so false a charge, not on my own account, for I am but a temporary volunteer among them, but because of their own long and faithful service.

HOSPITAL NOTES FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER, STEAMER KENT, SUNDAY P. M., *May* 29, 1864.

After my experience here with the Sanitary Commission, I only wish I had the "gift of tongues," that I might place a fair record on paper of its operations, and give some hints by which you at home could realize the work it is doing for the nation, for the army, for the hospitals and for the wounded. But even now, with all my intimate connection with these active operations in this gigantic campaign, I declare to you that I do not know where to begin in my eulogy, for I do not yet begin to realize myself one half of its beneficent work. In the first place it is always ahead in every thing. It reaches a new base as soon as there are soldiers to protect it; it is at work establishing hospitals and providing necessary stores long before the government machinery begins to move; and

its red flags are seen every where with the stars and stripes, establishing its feeding stations, and its depots of supplies.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE MONEY?

People ask at home, and it is a natural question, for they can form no conception of the vast field it covers in its operations, "what can the Sanitary do with all this money? Their present funds should last them till the war is over." Let them try to realize the wants and necessary comforts to be supplied to a hundred wounded men. The rolls of bandages to cover legs, arms and bodies; the lint, clothing, shirts, drawers, and stockings; the pillows and pads for stumps; the bedticks, slings, and bedpans; the hay for bedding, the tents, blankets and slippers; the oakum for wounds; the crutches, fans and basins; sponges, drinking cups and spoons, each man requiring more or less of each of these and a hundred other things for his outward comfort, for the soothing of shattered limbs or aching wounds. And then the articles of food, embracing every necessary stimulant, oranges, lemons, soft bread, oat meal for gruel, farina, cordials, canned and dried fruits, vegetables and meats, condensed milk and coffee, sugar and tobacco, eggs and crackers, and a long list besides, and all this not for one man, nor a hundred, nor a thousand, but for tens of thousands in *one department* only of the vast campaign.

It is also to be remembered that in Virginia the work is not simply *with* or in the *midst* of the army, nor alone upon the battle field; it is spread over vast tracts of country through which the army sweeps, where has been left its wounded, in the wilderness or on the plains. Its stations are established not only where it is absolutely *known* they will be needed, but where there may be a possibility of want. All this requires comprehensive forethought, prompt and energetic action, unwearied labor in an infinite detail. Of some articles the requirements are enormous. Condensed milk by the ton. Shirts by the tens of thousands, ice and hay by the cargo, and so on with the long list of supplies. And this material has to be transported by wagon trains from one base to another, forage for horses has to be provided, drivers have to be paid, steamers chartered, and coal consumed; indeed it is a gigantic machinery, and as beneficent in its ministry as it is vast in its proportions. I understand that the cash expenditure for May will be $250,000, and this does not include the material contributed, nor the supplies sent to its central depots as a gift; and all this is well applied; the percentage of waste is very s mall; indeed, I have yet to see the first can of meats or coffee misused, the first bottle of liquors uselessly consumed, or the first article which is placed thus in the hands of its agents sacrificed either by careless or injudicious use.

ITS MANAGEMENT.

If I had the time, I would go into some detail of the hospital management in Fredericksburg, but I can only say that on our arrival there, the military authorities took possession of houses, stores, churches and all public buildings. Each Army Corps had its hospital department, the city being divided in such a manner that each wounded man as he arrived was sent to the street or building which represented the Division of the Corps to which he belonged. These buildings were divided into wards, and corps of nurses were assigned to them and held responsible for their proper management. Our Ninth Corps' Hospitals on the Heights of Fredericksburg were sadly destitute. Our buildings were overcrowded. From mansions of grandest proportions, to leaky sheds and out-houses, crumbling to decay, our wounded men found shelter. But it was little more than shelter. As closely as men could lie side by side, they were packed in upon the hard floors, some without blankets and many without shirts. I cannot tell the story of individual suffering; I cannot tell how we lived and worked through those days and nights, bringing order out of chaos and comparative comfort out of the most fearful suffering. I can only remember scenes and sounds and smells as we sometimes look back upon some long agony. Men feverish and weary, with aching wounds and shattered limbs, so patient, hopeful, resigned and uncomplaining. As the days passed by, each hour brought a more liberal supply of hospital stores, and before the evacuation we had our more immediate wants supplied. The central store of supplies of the Sanitary, occupied the warehouse of the infamous Mayor Slaughter; it was here that the wagon trains were unloaded as they came up from Belle Plain, and from these stores our requisitions were answered for every variety of supplies which our hospitals required.

I have in my book a memorandum of our requisitions for our five or six hundred men, and in looking it over I am amazed to see how large our daily drafts were upon this central store.

HUNDREDS OF LIVES SAVED.

It is an unquestionable fact that the Sanitary Commission has saved in this campaign *hundreds* of lives simply from its food. There would have been deaths without number from actual starvation, if we had not had an abundance of stores upon the spot, for I saw and fed

many who were in the last stages of exhaustion and who must have died if we had not been able to relieve them.

Aside, however, from any personal matters, the Sanitary Commission has done, perhaps, the noblest Christian work of any age. Always fresh with warm and tender sympathies, ever constant with its sweetest ministries, never failing with its living consolations, it comforts sorrowing homes, it whispers to dying hearts, and it bends with an untiring devotion over those who have seemed to be on the verge of the dark valley, but who have come out at last into the bright sunlight again, in God's good Providence and love; and if there is one song on earth which the angels may also chant in heaven, it is, "Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these my brethren, ye did it unto me."

R.,
Relief Agent.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR JOURNAL.

AT CITY POINT.

Three cars were loaded for Cedar Level to-day, consigned to Mr. Butler, at the Commissary Depot at that place, where we have a Field Depot. They contained:

74 bbls.	potatoes.	10 bbls.	cranberries.
63 "	onions.	53 "	pickled cucumbers.
27 "	green apples.	27 "	pickled tomatoes.
1 "	tomatoes in cans.	2 "	beets.

Making 257 bbls. in all.

Dr. Douglas visited the hospitals of the 10th A. C. at Point of Rocks. The arrangements are excellent, and the use of Flies alone for hospital purposes appeared to be most admirable. Inquired of Dr. Potter, Surgeon-in-charge, what views he had as the result of his experience in regard to the use of Flies alone. He highly approved of their use for all cases of sickness or of wounds at this season of the year. Said they furnished during yesterday's rain quite as complete a protection as the tent.

The working organization of the Commission at this point is as follows:

Dr. J. H. Douglas, Associate Secretary in charge.

Dr. Alexander McDonald, Inspector and Executive Officer.

Dr. Wm. F. Swalm, Inspector and Controller of Issues.

Mr. Jno. A. Anderson, Supt. of Transportation and Supplies.

Mr. Chas. S. Clampitt, Chief Storekeeper.

Mr. Jas. J. Brooks, Purveyor.

Mr. J. Warner Johnson, Superintendent Field Relief.

Mr. Frank B. Fay, Superintendent Auxiliary Relief.

The whole force here, including all employed by the Commission, numbers about 220 men.

There were sent to the front via Cedar Level this P. M.:

268 bbls. potatoes.
148 " onions.
46 " beets. Total, 462 bbls.

July 22d, 1864.

Last night about eleven o'clock the report was brought to the office that the Kennedy was filling with water rapidly. All hands were roused, and the cargo which had been transferred from the Liberty and Thomson was rapidly put back upon the Thomson, until the water ceased to gain upon the pumps. It was long after midnight when work ceased. It is gratifying to record that every man worked with a will and an energy which is rarely witnessed, showing a personal interest in the saving of the cargo.

We were requested yesterday by Capt. Pitkin, A. Q. M., to loan one tug, S. E. Brown, to bring up a schooner of supplies for Gen. Grant and Staff. The tug was immediately turned over temporarily to Capt. Pitkin, and received her sailing orders to proceed to the Potomac River, and even to Alexandria, in seareh of the said schooner.

Sent to Cedar Level to-day:

494 bbls. potatoes.
303 " onions.
142 " beets.
1 bbl. saur kraut.
1 " pickles. Total, 941 bbls.

July 23d, 1864.

Sent by rail to Cedar Level:

45 bbls. tomatoes.
1 bbl. " (large.)
780 boxes "
2 bbls. potatoes.
5 " onions.
3 " beets.
1 bbl. cranberries.
Total, 837 bbls. and boxes.

Vegetables for want of wharf room are sent to Cedar Level, subject to the order of Mr. Johnson, who goes from Division to Division of the Army, and gives orders upon our Vegetable Depot, as he in his judgment deems best. To-day we have supplied our own Field Stations belonging to the 5th, 9th, and 18th Army Corps, and to the Stations in the Depot Hospital at this point, attached to the 10th, 18th, 2d, 9th, and 5th Army Corps; also to the Post Hospital at Bermuda Hundred, at City Point, and at Wilson's Landing.

Secretary Seward and daughters were here to-day. Left about noon.

Two rebel batteries are planted on the river above Bermuda Hundred and below our fleet. The dispatch boat is fired at every day.

CITY POINT, *July 24th*, 1864.

Drs. McDonald, Swalm and Douglas went to the front. Visited the Field Stations of the Sanitary Commission of the 5th and

9th Corps. Called at the head-quarters of the Army of the Potomac. Had a very satisfactory interview with Dr. McParlin. Called on Dr. McDonald, Medical Director 9th A. C. Learned from him that the most marked effects had been observed upon the health of the troops after the introduction of vegetables. Dr. McParlin said that the army was improving in health at the present time.

Most of the cases of sickness were mild cases of fever, or exhaustion which would yield with quiet and rest in hospital. The hospitals in the front are admirably managed; in most respects more comfortable than those at City Point.

The army is well supplied with vegetables with the exception of onions, which have always been scarce, though more desired than any other.

Letter from Brig. Gen. Cutter.

Head-Quarters 4th Div., 5th A. C.,
July 21st, 1864.

J. W. Johnson, Esq.,
Agent Sanitary Commission:

Sir—I have received your order for a supply of fresh vegetables to be issued to the men of my command; allow me to say that in my judgment, the Commission cannot do better than to continue their efforts in that direction. A supply of vegetables not only contributes to the present comfort of the men, but it is the surest preventive of those army scourges, diarrhea, scurvy and dysentery. Three years' service with this army has very fully confirmed me in the opinion that no where can men be more healthy than in the army, with a proper diet, of which vegetables are an indispensable element.

Your Commission seem to be acting upon the adage "that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." I hope they will adhere to that opinion.

Very respectfully,
L. Cutter,
Brig. Gen. Commanding Division.

The following letter was sent in by Mr. Johnson:

Head-Quarters, 18th A. C., near Petersburg,
July 27th, 1864.

Mr. J. Warner Johnson,
Supt. Field Relief, Sanitary Commission:

Sir—Please present the thanks of the men and officers of this Corps to the Sanitary Commission for the very large and seasonable supply of fresh vegetables just received from you. The potatoes and onions were much wanted, and as scurvy began to threaten, and the two hundred and fifty boxes of tomatoes answer the same purpose, as well as prevent the men feeling heavily the recent reduction in the rations.

I am, sir, with respect,
Yours truly,
E. O. C. Ord.

RELIEF WORK IN BOSTON.

Boston, *July 1st*, 1864.

F. N. Knapp,
Associate Secretary, Washington:

My Dear Sir—On behalf of the Executive Committee of Boston Associates, I submit herewith a Report concerning the Special Relief Service of the Commission as administered in this city, under the direction of our Committee, for the quarter ending June 30, 1854.

The number of recipients for this period has been 5,416 as compared with 5,455 for the previous quarter, and the total number registered for the fifteen months during which the service has been administered, is 16,606.

For the quarter ending June 30, 1864, the following is the record of "aid rendered:"

Furnished Transportation at Government rate to..	1,735
" " paid by Commission ...	21
" " by U. S. Quarter-Master	64
" Carriage within the city	1,283
" Special attendance to their homes	7
" Lodging	3,109
" Meals	3,904
" Clothing	137
" Aid in arranging papers	25
" Aid in obtaining pay	32
" Medical advice	142
Wounds Dressed	1,565
Procured Commutation of Rations	1
Loaned Money	51
Gave Money	26
Sent to Hospital	18
Referred to Local Relief Associations	2
Deaths	1
Furnished Undertaker's services	1
Amount of Pay collected	$4,030 91
Daily average number of Soldiers Registered ..	59½

These are apportioned to their respective States as follows: Maine, 2,121; New Hampshire, 231; Vermont, 24; Massachusetts, 2,229; Connecticut, 13; Rhode Island, 15; New York, 37; New Jersey, 1; Pennsylvania, 8; Maryland, 2; District of Columbia, 23; Ohio, 3; Illinois, 8, Iowa, 3; Minnesota, 2; Wisconsin, 4; Missouri; 6; Indiana, 3; North Carolina, 2; Georgia, 2; Louisiana, Michigan, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, 1 each; U. S. Army, 137; U. S. Navy, 56; Veteran Reserve Corps, 478; Corps D'Afrique, 2. Total, 5,416.

The following supplies have been drawn from the Supply Department of the "New England Women's Auxiliary Association:"

12 woolen shirts, 24 cotton shirts, 24 woolen drawers, 24 cotton drawers, 60 pairs socks, 469 slings, 1 dressing gown, 5 lots bandages, and 6 pairs crutches; also, 1 lot of old rags for use of Pemberton Square (Mason General) Hospital.

1,735 orders have been issued upon respective roads for transportation at Government rate, and 61 furnished by the U. S. Quartermaster.

8,080 meals have been furnished to 3,904 men, at a cost of $2,700.79, showing an average of $2\frac{7}{10}$ meals per man, and an average cost of 33⅓ cents per meal.

$143.94 has been loaned or given to 35 men, being an average of $4.11 per man. Of this amount $52.78 has been returned, being $\frac{9}{10}$ths of the whole amount. 16 of the 35 men have returned the amounts loaned them.

137 men have been furnished with 382 articles of clothing, being an average number of $\frac{2}{3}$ articles per man.

The total cost of the service for the quarter has been $6,070,23, classified as follows:

Rent and Taxes	$247 00
Furnishing and Repairs	200 60
Salaries	718 65
Traveling Expenses	45 00
Advertising	21 00
Stationery and Printing	575 47
Postage	22 00
Hospital Stores	105 24
*Superintendent's Expense Account	3,643 81
Miscellaneous	104 40
	$6,070 23

The average cost per man of the service for the quarter, as shown, is $1,04⅞, as compared with $1,08 for the previous quarter, showing a reduction of 3⅛ cents.

The average cost per man, of the service for the successive quarters since its inauguration, is as follows:

Quarter ending	June 30, 1863	$2 35
" "	Sept. 30, 1863	1 28
" "	Dec. 31, 1863	1 15
" "	March 31, 1864	1 08
" "	June 30, 1864	1 04⅞

The following statement exhibits the result of the Hospital Car Service between New York and Boston for the quarter ending June 30, 1864:

Number of Soldiers transported	3,405
Total cost of the Service	$373 86

Average cost per man, 10 9/16 c., which is a reduction of 10¼c. from the previous quarter.

The following supplies have been furnished for use on these cars, viz.: Brandy, whisky and wine, 5 bottles each; 1 bottle cologne, 1 bottle ammonia, 1 roll plaster, 1 bottle pills, 1 bottle cough mixture, 1 dozen cakes soap, 2 gallons oil, 1 dust brush, 1 feather duster, 2 packages lint and bandages.

During the last quarter the Special Relief Service at this point has assumed increased importance. The movement of well soldiers, upon furlough, has almost entirely ceased, and while the number of arrivals continues nearly as great as at any previous time, they are almost exclusively wounded or sick men going to their homes upon short furloughs, to recruit, or in process of transfer from one hospital to another.

The emergencies which the establishment has proved itself able to meet, without disturbing its ordinary routine, has, of late, been strikingly illustrated. Upon one occasion, within a space of an hour and three-quarters, 390 wounded men were received, their wounds dressed, and dinner given them (each man selecting, according to his taste, from a bill of fare.) At the appointed hour every man was comfortably aboard the train provided for their transportation to Augusta, Maine, and the train supplied through our agency with requisite appliances for their comfort. Of this number, 301 required to be brought to our rooms in carriages, and so taken again to their train. The regular ordinary record was made in the case of every man. His name, regiment, company, name of officer, place of residence, wound and condition, and aid rendered being correctly entered upon the register.

An arrangement has been recently concluded by which we are enabled to draw rations from Government for all furloughed men, whom we furnish with meals. Our communication with the Commissary Department at Washington in relation to this matter, has been of the most satisfactory character, our views having been met in the most cordial and liberal manner. It gives us pleasure, also, to add that our relations with all Government and State officers at this point are altogether satisfactory and agreeable.

I am, my dear sir, with great regard,
Very respectfully yours,
JNO. S. BLATCHFORD,
For Exec. Com. of Boston Associates of U. S. Sanitary Commission.

*Classification of Superintendent's Expense Account:	
Transportation	$361 00
Traveling Expenses	98 27
Meals	2,709 79
Furniture	8 56
Fuel	55 80
Washing	170 66
Salaries	80 00
Money loaned and given	143 94
Postage	6 75
Sundries	97 [illegible]
Undertaker's Services	27 50

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War-Claim Association
OF THE
STATE OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, 35 CHAMBERS STREET,
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1*st. To secure the soldiers and sailors and their families, any claims for pensions, pay, or bounty, etc., without cost to the claimant.*

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3*d. To prevent false claims from being made against the Government.*

4*th. To give gratuitous advice and information to soldiers and sailors or their families needing it.*

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Was constituted by the Secretary of War in June, 1861, in accordance with the recommendation of the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Army, and its appointment and plan of organization were approved by the President of the United States. Its present organization is as follows:

H. W. Bellows, D.D., New York.
A. D. Bache, LL.D., Washington, D. C.
F. L. Olmsted, California.
George T. Strong, Esq., New York.
Elisha Harris, M.D., New York.
W. H. Van Buren, M.D., New York.
A. E. Shiras, U. S. A.
R. C. Wood, Assistant Surg.-Gen'l U. S. A.
Wolcott Gibbs, M.D., New York.
S. G. Howe, M.D., Boston, Mass.
C. R. Agnew, M.D., New York.
J. S. Newberry, M.D., Cleveland, Ohio.
Rt. Rev. T. M. Clarke, Providence, R. I.
Hon. R. W. Burnett, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hon. Mark Skinner, Chicago, Ill.
Hon. Joseph Holt, Washington, D. C.
Horace Binney, Jr., Philadelphia, Penn.
Rev. J. H. Heywood, Louisville, Ky.
J. Huntington Wolcott, Boston, Mass.
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The Sanitary Commission has made arrangements for supplying information gratuitously, with regard to patients in all the United States General Hospitals.

For information relative to patients in the Hospitals in New York, New Jersey, the New England States, Eastern Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, address "Office of Sanitary Commission, Washington, D. C."

For the Hospitals in Pennsylvania, address "Office of Sanitary Commission, No. 1,307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia."

For the Hospitals in Western Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas, address "Office Sanitary Commission, Louisville, Ky."

In all cases the name, rank, company, and regiment of the person inquired for should be given, and where he was when last heard from. If the application is by letter, the answer will be sent by return of mail; if in person, it will be answered at once; or if by telegraph, an answer will be returned immediately at the inquirer's expense.

☞ Soldiers' Aid Societies, clergymen, editors, and others, can scarcely serve the cause of humanity more effectually than by frequently and widely disseminating a knowledge of the above, among those who have friends in the army.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

The Sanitary Commission, under special authority of the President of the United States, maintains an extensive system of agencies for securing the safe conveyance to, and distribution of, goods put in its charge for the sick and wounded at points where they are most wanted. It operates with equal care and generosity at all points—at New Orleans and at Washington, before Charleston and at Chattanooga—its distributions being governed by a comparison of the wants of the patients in all cases. The following is a list of depots, to which auxiliary societies, and all disposed to aid the sick and wounded, without reference to States or localities, but simply to their relative necessity for assistance, are invited to send their offerings:

Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 18 West Street, Boston, Mass.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 10 3d Avenue, New York.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 1,307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 46 South Sharp Street, Baltimore, Md.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, corner Vine and Sixth Streets, Cincinnati, O.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 95 Bank Street, Cleveland, O.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 66 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 2 Adam's Block, Buffalo, New York.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 59 4th Street, Pittsburg, Penn.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 32 Larned Street, Detroit, Mich.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, Columbus, Ohio.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, Fifth Street, Louisville, Ky.

The Commission receives no pecuniary aid whatever from the Government, and is wholly dependent on the voluntary contributions of the public for the means of sustaining its operations. Contributions to the Treasury are solicited, and may be transmitted to George T. Strong, Esq., Treasurer, 68 Wall Street, N. Y.

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Lodge No. 4, H Street, between 13th and 14th Streets.
Lodge No. 5, Maryland Avenue, near Railroad Station.
Nurses' Home, Washington, D. C.
Soldiers' Home, Third Street, east of Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio—Col. G. W. D. Andrews, Sup't.
Soldiers' Home, Cairo, Ill.—C. N. Shipman, Sup't and Relief Agent.
Soldiers' Home, Louisville, Ky.—James Malone, Sup't. James Morton, Special Relief Agent.
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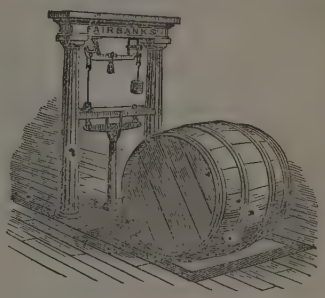

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Total Amount of Premiums	3,252,256 76
Excess of Earned Premiums over Losses, &c.	1,137,063 33
Reserve for Estimate Claims Unadjusted and other Contingencies	441,206 49
Guaranteed Cash Dividend to Dealers, (holding certificates of same) on Paid Premiums Earned during the Year, whether Loss has Accrued or not	269,614 80
Scrip Dividend to Dealers, on Earned Premiums	15 per cent.
Dividend for the Year to Stockholders	26 per cent.

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opinions of the aristocracy of Europe, and she assures us that we are regarded in the "highest circles" abroad as conducting this war in a spirit of fiendish atrocity and ferocity, unknown since the days of Louis XIV. and the devastation of the Palatinate, and which British humanity could not endure for a single day.

Now it is quite true that soldiers in active service are sometimes guilty of criminal violence. No doubt there have been such cases among our hundreds of thousands of enlisted men—though the only reason I have for so believing is the appearance of an occasional newspaper paragraph, at long intervals, stating that Private so-and-so was duly hanged day before yesterday for some such offence. But this misfortune occasionally happens to people in civil life.

I wish, however, to show my humane and sensitive friends through the columns of the BULLETIN that whatever "atrocities and barbarities" our soldiers have committed are not in the least degree "unprecedented," and that the worst charges ever brought against them, true or false, fall far short of what a British historian records of British soldiers, in a campaign of which he was an eye witness, and which was conducted not "eighty years ago," but *six*.

I have before me a copy of "My Diary in India, in the year 1858–9, by William Howard Russell, LL.D., Special Correspondent of 'The Times.' In two volumes. London: Routledge & Co., 1860." Mr. Russell is a cool man of the world, and an experienced observer of campaigns, and this is the last considerable war in which our peace-loving philanthropic British critics have thought it profitable to engage.

Their persecution of the Maoris and their shelling and burning of a Japanese port or two, are more recent to be sure, but these are mere retail transactions, charged to the account of "petty cash," and are not entered in detail in the books of the British Empire. Let us see with what entire freedom from "cruelty" this East Indian campaign against native princes, whose titles date back for centuries, and who had risen against a foreign commercial tyranny, established among them partly by force and partly by fraud, was conducted by the humane and merciful armies of Great Britain.

On page 222, Vol. I, Mr. Russell tells us that "when Neill marched from Allahabad, his executions were so numerous and indiscriminate, that one of the officers attached to his column had to remonstrate with him, on the ground that *if he depopulated the country he could get no supplies for the men.*"

Just imagine one of Gen. Sherman's staff advising him that if he *would* persist in exterminating all the people on his line of march through Tennessee and Georgia, he would have difficulty in obtaining subsistence and forage!

At Lucknow, Mr. Russell informs us, (Vol. I, p. 301,) a certain house, occupied by rebels, was desperately defended. It was shattered by artillery at last, and then stormed. "Some of the Sepoys were still alive, and they," we are told, "were *mercifully* killed. But *for some reason or other, which could not be explained*, one of the number was dragged out to the sandy plain outside the house, he was pulled by the legs to a convenient place, where he was held down, pricked in the face and body by the bayonets of some of the soldiery, while others collected fuel for a small pyre, and when all was ready, the man was roasted alive. There were Englishmen looking on. More than one officer saw it. No one offered to interfere. The horror of this infernal cruelty was aggravated by an attempt of the miserable wretch to escape when half burned to death. By a sudden effort he leaped away, and with the flesh hanging from his bones ran a few yards ere he was caught, brought back, put on the fire again, and held there by bayonets till his remains were consumed. 'And his cries, and the dreadful scene,' said my friend, 'will haunt me to my dying hour.' 'Why did'nt you interfere?' 'I dared not.'" Mr. Russell adds, in a foot note, "I saw the charred bones some days after, on the plain." (P. 302.)

There is no evidence that any officer or soldier of our army, who renounced his allegiance and military fidelity, (like this unlucky Sepoy,) and went over to the rebels, has up to this time been roasted alive by any squad of patriotic and zealous Un-

ionists, belonging to a New York or New England Regiment.

"I must confess," says Mr. Russell, on p. 320 of the same volume, "that I do not altogether approve of anything but the extraordinary courage and self-possession which marked his (*Hodson's*) conduct in shooting down the sons of the King of Delhi, but" &c.

If one of our Colonels should capture a batch of blue-blooded rebel "Congressmen," and finding it doubtful whether he could carry them safely to headquarters, should proceed to blow their brains out, *seriatim*, I think the London *Times* and Lord Brougham would see little to approve in his "courage and self-possession."

It would seem that the armies of England made a most ungenerous use of the religious superstitions of these luckless Orientals, to render their death more bitter. Mr. Russell is unfortunately not very explicit on this subject, but his remarks suggest a great deal. "All these kinds of vindictive, unchristian Indian torture," he says, (vol. 2, p. 43,) "such as sewing Mohammedans in pig-skins, and smearing them with pork-fat before execution, and burning their bodies, and forcing Hindoos to defile themselves, are disagraceful, and ultimately recoil on ourselves. They are spiritual and mental tortures to which we have no right to resort."

So England treats her Oriental rebels. What would she say if we followed her example, (at a remote and humble distance,) and obliged every chivalric South Carolinian prisoner to take a liberated black man for his chum and bed-fellow?

"One of the civilians of the station who visited me," says Mr. Russell, (vol. 2, p. 82,) "boasted that he had hanged fifty-four men in a few hours, for plundering a village." Mr. R. thought the proceeding rather strong, but his friend regarded it with "intense satisfaction, and regretted that he had not more of the same work to do." Suppose General Rosecranz should "hang fifty-four men for plundering a village in Missouri!"

On page 295 of vol. 2 Mr. Russell says: "I heard a man tell a story which astonished me, not the tale so much, for I had heard *many of them*, as the way he told it —a very worthy man, no doubt, but what he said was this: On a certain occasion, in a recent celebrated action, a place to which I shall not more particularly allude, [politic Russell!] was strongly occupied by the enemy. Our men carried it with great gallantry, and bursting in, proceeded to kill all whom they found inside. The work was nearly completed, when this officer perceived a number of Sepoys crouching upon the flat roof of the enclosure. They had been firing on our men, but seeing the terrible fate of their comrades, they sought to escape notice, and had taken to this place of refuge. They made signs to the officer that they would surrender, and he ordered them to come down the narrow staircase leading from the roof, and as the first Sepoy appeared, he told the man to take off his belt and pouch and to lay it with his musket down upon the ground. The same thing he did with each succeeding Sepoy, till he had got them all, fifty-seven in number, upon which, he said, I fell them in against the wall, and told some Sikhs, who were handy, to *polish them off*. This they did immediately, shooting and bayoneting them, so that altogether they were disposed of in a couple of minutes." This prompt execution of justice was doubtless most creditable to Great Britain. Our national soldiers have never ventured on anything so masculine and vigorous.

At Lucknow, Mr. R. tells us, (vol. 1, p. 348,) "after the Fusileers had got to the gateway, a Cashmere boy came toward the post, leading a blind and aged man, and throwing himself at the feet of an officer, asked for protection. That officer, as I was informed by his comrades, drew his revolver, and snapped it at the wretched applicant's head. The men cried 'shame on him.' Again he pulled the trigger, again the cap missed—again he pulled, and once more the weapon refused its task. The fourth time—thrice had he time to relent—the gallant officer succeeded, and the boy's life-blood flowed at his feet!"

Whether this ornament to the service was promoted for his "distinguished conduct" in this affair does not appear, but what would we American barbarians have said, if Gen. Butler, for example, walking through the streets of New Orleans the day

after its surrender, had encountered an elderly secessionist with a young son or nephew of 12 or 14 accompanying him, and had thereupon produced his revolver and blown out the child's brains?

I think the humane and patriotic women who work for our soldiers need give themselves no concern about foreign lamentations over their violence and cruelty. No armies have ever shown themselves so forbearing and merciful as ours. Our national soldier is, in the language of the Morte d'Arthur, "the kindest man that ever struck with sword." England, at least, has no right to charge us with inhumanity, while Mr. Russell's record of her dealings with a rebellious colony at the antipodes remains uncontradicted.

A "DISILLUSIONATED" ANGLOMANIAC.

THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

IN THE FIELD.

Dr. A. N. Read, writes from Nashville, on the 3d August, as follows:

According to your instructions I left Nashville the last of April, to give attention to the work of the Commission in the field.

On my arrival at Chattanooga, I consulted with Surgeon G. Perin, U. S. A., and Medical Director, and subsequently with Gen. Thomas, as to the best manner in which the Commission could aid in the care of the sick and wounded.

The great difficulty was to secure transportation, and the question arose as to the practicability of the Commission furnishing their own. It was deemed best not to do this, but to depend upon Government teams. As it was expected that soon after the movement of the army, large supplies of stores would be needed, I sent you on the 27th the following telegram:

"Can you send twelve thousand pounds of milk, eight thousand bottles of spirits, and a general supply of delicacies? How soon?" Dr. Perin, added the following indorsement: "Please forward as soon as possible."

G. PERIN, U. S. A., Medical Director,
Medical Director's Office, April 27, 1864.

I then visited a portion of the troops in the field, and at Ottawah a Brigade Hospital in charge of Dr. F. M. Cook, Surgeon 101st Ohio Regiment. It contained only forty-four patients, but they were from different States, as follows: Ohio, thirteen; Indiana, ten; Illinois, four; Pennsylvania, one; Iowa, five; Michigan, two; Kentucky, nine. I mention this, as the doctor showed me a letter from a friend of State Agencies, asking him to send for stores for Ohio soldiers exclusively, which, as you can see by the inmates of his hospital, he justly declined to do. This hospital had received some, outside of the brigade. The patients all had beds and bed-ticks filled with straw. The bunks were made by the Surgeon and his attendants; every sick man had a pillow; the beds were clean, the food good, with a liberal supply of vegetables, such as potatoes, onions, pickles, etc. They also had milk, and every day each man was served with stewed fruit. The Surgeon remarked that "all these were obtained from the Sanitary Commission, and could be had in no other way."

Soon after this visit, the army advanced, and on May 1st, in company with Dr. Perin and my brother, I visited Ringgold, for the purpose of obtaining a suitable room for medical and sanitary stores. We took an order from Gen. Thomas, that rooms should be furnished us, and secured a suitable one for the Purveyor's stores and our own. This accomplished, we returned, and immediately 175 packages of stores were forwarded.

About this time Dr. Perin, by his own request, was relieved from his duties as Medical Director. We parted from him with sorrow; he had been a faithful and efficient officer, ever ready to aid us in our work, and to give us a reason, if he could not.

As most of the troops had left Knoxville and joined this army, I telegraphed Dr. M. M. Seymour, Sanitary Inspector, in charge of the work in the Department of Ohio, asking him to come and aid us in the anticipated work. He came promptly, and until he was disabled by sickness, gave invaluable assistance. Mr. F. R. Croy also came back with him, and for a time took charge of the storeroom at Ringgold.

Our plan for the campaign was to have an Agent of the Commission with each Army Corps, and, if possible, with each Division, whose business should be to supply them with stores and attend to their

distribution, and, as soon as possible, make lists of casualties; the stores to be obtained from the nearest railroad depot to the army.

During my visits to the regiments I found much complaint, and much cause of complaint, of the fraud practiced by sending inefficient men for the new recruits. Some were sent who had been twice discharged for disability, others were deformed—one was blind in one eye—had double scrotal hernia, and deformed hands. Of one squad of men drilling, none were over fifteen years of age, by their own confession.

On May 6th, our army had passed Ringgold, and a battle was daily expected. For several days there had been skirmishing, and many wounded were brought to Ringgold hospitals. Many Surgeons called and anxiously inquired what we could do for them. We had only enough for present use on hand, and I could only tell them that stores were expected daily in much larger quantity.

About this time I invited Rev. Mr. Smith and Mr. Lawrence, of the Christian Commission, to join us in our work, assuring them that all our stores should be as freely given to their agents as to ours, and upon the same terms. This invitation was accepted, and we worked in harmony.

I cannot better give you a knowledge of our work at this time than by extracts from my journal:

"May 7th, telegraphed to Nashville, for pails, cups, brooms, spoons, lanterns, and other hospital stores.

"May 9th, sent back stores to Tunnel Hill—Mr. H. Tone arrives, and goes with the Army of the Tennessee. The same day, 350 wounded men were placed in the hospitals at Tunnel Hill; a storeroom had already been opened there, and milk, beef, ale, crackers, oranges, lemons, clothing, rags and bandages were ready and freely used.

"On the 10th, Mr. Croy brought up all the stores left at Ringgold, and during the day a list of wounded was taken and sent to the Hospital Directory at Louisville."

At evening I was informed by Dr. Kilton, Medical Inspector, U. S. A., and Gen. Sherman's Medical Adviser, that a movement of the army was being made, which would expose our goods to raids from the enemy; that the wounded would be immediately sent to Chattanooga, and our goods should be sent to Ringgold. Ten wagons were procured of the Medical Purveyor, and such goods as were not distributed, or could not be taken with the army, were returned.

Many goods were distributed, and the Agents of the Christian Commission joined us in the work. We gave to wounded men goods marked, "Cincinnati Branch U. S. San. Com.;" "Boston Branch," "Pittsburg San. Com.;" "Soldiers' Aid Society of Northern Ohio," "Chicago," or "Western Branch," etc.

The freewill offerings of the people from all parts of the country, were thus brought together, and given in the most Catholic manner, even as they have given their sons.

On the 11th, Government stores, sanitary stores, and the wounded, were all sent to the rear.

As we were greatly distressed lest a battle should occur, and we should not be fully supplied with stores, on the 12th instant I sent you the following telegram: "In case of a battle we have barely sufficient stores at the front for two or three days. There are none at Chattanooga. The wounded have been sent there, and we cannot aid them further. Are there sufficient stores on the way? The articles wanted are milk, beef, spirits, tea, sugar, oranges, lemons, farina and ale. They are most wanted in the order mentioned."

Most of the agents went to the right with the army. I remained with that portion left in front of Buzzard's Roost Gap, where every day some were killed or wounded, until the 13th, when our army had left Snake Gap, and the rebels left their strong position in front of us. At 10 o'clock of that day, I engaged a storeroom in Dalton, and sent back for stores. The stores engaged contained some private goods, including several boxes of tobacco. This, with other stores, was taken a few hours later by our soldiers, and the goods appropriated. For some time it was passed by. I had thrown open the doors, put up a small sign, that it was taken by the Sanitary Commission—and

standing in the door as the soldiers would attempt to rush in, it was sufficient to say, "This is a Sanitary Commission Store-room," and they passed, notwithstanding the crowd became every moment more excited and more dense. However, an entrance was effected at a back door, that I could not guard, and the goods were taken. After this was done, I made arrangements for putting the room in order—telegraphed to Ringgold for stores, and then returned with the Rev. J. C. Hoblit to that portion of our army which had made the flank movement, and passed Snake Gap.

As we came within hearing, we found that a battle was in progress. We hastened on, found the hospitals of the different divisions along the line of battle; secured teams to go to Dalton for goods, and returned with them; found our goods already arrived, and loaded six teams that night, which started back without delay. At this time, I had the pleasure of meeting with the Rev. Geo. B. Bacon, of Orange, N. J.; Rev. John Milton Holmes, Pastor of the First Congregational Church of Jersey City; Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson, of New York City, and Rev. Dr. J. W. Buddington, of Brooklyn. The two last mentioned gentlemen were agents of the Christian Commission, and came with kind feelings to all who were laboring for the soldiers. They were fatigued, as they had ridden the two previous nights in box-cars, but decided to go on with our goods the same night. We could give them no better conveyance, and they rode in army wagons with Dr. Hazen, Mr. Brandreth, Mr. Pocock, and Mr. Murray, Agents of the Commission. They started at half-past ten.

Not knowing whether there was communication between Ringgold and the army by the way of Snake Gap, I telegraphed the agents there to ascertain, and if there was none, to transfer the goods to Dalton.

Having made the arrangements, Mr. Hoblit and myself slept until 4 o'clock the next morning, when I made a cup of coffee, while he fed the horses, and we started in season to reach Wood's Division Hospital at 7 o'clock. One load of stores was unloaded there, and Pocock left in charge of them, and to collect a list of the wounded; before 8 o'clock another load was left with Stanley's Division, in charge of Murray, and about the same time two loads reached the two divisions of the 23d Corps, which had been in the battle, in charge of Mr. Brandreth, while Dr. Hazen took two loads to Morton's Division, holding one load in reserve. The fighting continued all day, and the stores were ready when most wanted. Drs. Thompson and Buddington remained with the 23d Army Corps, where we joined them about the time of their arrival. Here many wounded were lying on the ground, outside of the tents, their wounds still undressed, although all were at work. At the same time, the wounded continued to arrive. I introduced my friends to Surgeon Hewitt, Medical Director of the Department, and also in charge of these hospitals. They placed themselves under his direction, and he seeing that they were much fatigued, advised them to sleep a few hours, which they did under a friendly shade tree.

Leaving these two hospitals thus provided, I passed on to others, but not before I saw many oranges and lemons in the hands of the wounded and thirsty, as well as the more substantial articles of milk, beef, crackers, etc.

This visit of the clergymen just mentioned, was just in time to be of much good to the wounded, and it was very pleasant and did much to encourage and strengthen us. It was good to have the sympathy of good and wise men, to be assured by them that they fully approved our plan of work. They saw at a glance the great benefit of working under the direction of the Surgeons; they felt as they said, more at home—avoided confusion by interference with others, and were enabled to accomplish much more than they could by an independent effort.

This day I visited twelve hospitals of divisions on the field, saw that the six loads brought reached their destination, and made necessary arrangements with my associates to collect and forward lists of the wounded. But the work was not yet done. Just at night, there was severe fighting by the 20th Army Corps, in which they had over twelve hundred wounded in two divisions, and a less number in another division. I secured three teams to go to Dal-

ton that night for stores; brought up those held in reserve on the field, and obtained volunteer help from the 1st Division Hospital of the 4th Corps, to aid in feeding the wounded. So well was the hospital supplied with help, that this was scarcely needed, and by ten o'clock they were all well fed, the work being greatly facilitated, or even made possible, by the supply of extract of beef and condensed milk on the field. By ten o'clock in the morning of the next day, complete lists of the wounded were on the way to Louisville. The same day the three wagons sent to Dalton returned, loaded with valuable supplies, sufficient to last until the hospitals were moved to the railroad at Resaca. The enemy left our front the same day, and leaving my associates with these hospitals, I rode to Resaca, and the same day to Dalton, that I might hasten forward stores to Resaca, where the next hospitals were to be established. Here the wounded were brought from Division Hospitals and placed in General Hospital, previous to being sent back to Chattanooga on the cars.

At Dalton, I found it necessary to go back to Chattanooga, after leaving directions to send forward all the stores, reserving only sufficient to feed those sent back.

On the 18th, the hospitals were established in Resaca, and Dr. Hazen telegraphed me that stores were very much wanted, that the men were starving. For two or three days there was a deficiency of stores, as it was found impossible to obtain a sufficiency of transportation, but after that the Surgeons in charge assured me they had all they wanted.

While in Chattanooga, I visited the Hospital Garden, found that it had suffered from frost, drought and hail, the frost killing several thousand tomato plants the night after they were planted from the hot-bed. The drought has checked the growth of many early vegetables, and the day previous there had been a severe rain with hail, which was so violent as to wash a large part of the onion sets out of the ground, and apparently to cut the tender vegetables all to pieces. The gardener was very much discouraged, but the rain was just what was needed, and I saw at a glance that the vegetables would recover from the effects of the hail, and there were sufficient tomato plants to replace those that were killed by frost.

So, I assured him while he was fretting as badly as a mother over a sick babe, that in two weeks he would feel as well as that mother would on her babe's recovery—that the rain would more than compensate for the damage done by the hail; that the only evil was to make more work, and to check the issues for a few days, and then the garden would be better than before.

On the 19th, in company with two of our agents, Mr. Crary and Mr. Barrett, I returned to the front, but left Rev. Mr. Bacon and Dr. Seymour, sick at Chattanooga. Soon after a storeroom was fitted in Resaca; then Kingston was taken, and a depot taken and filled there. At this place, the army was ordered to take twenty days' rations, and leave the railroad. Before starting, each division was notified that they could be furnished with a load of stores to take with them. Many sent teams, and they were loaded. Where this amount of transportation could not be furnished, a team was obtained for the Corps, thus taking a load which was to be divided with its Division Hospitals. Gen. Howard, being very short of transportation, gave one of his headquarter teams to take goods for the 4th Corps.

Many of the goods taken at this time were furnished by the Western Sanitary Commission. Such goods as could not be taken and were not distributed, were sent back to Resaca for safety, as Kingston was to be left liable to raids. From this place Dr. Webster started with the 20th Army Corps; Rev. Mr. Fairchild, with the 14th; Mr. Brandreth, with the 23d; Rev. J. C. Hoblit, with the 4th, and Mr. Pocock with the 15th. We left to take the fortunes of the army, not knowing when we could again communicate with the rear.

The first night after leaving, Dr. Webster was taken sick, and not deeming it prudent to go on, the next morning he returned. The same morning, under a covered bridge over the Etowah River, was found a wounded soldier. We learned, by letters in his pocket, that his name was Chas. E. Eteler, Company E., 15th Ohio, and that his wife lived in Mount Pleasant, Jefferson County,

Ohio. Arrangements were made to notify her, and to send a lock of his hair, which was cut off and washed from his blood. I left him in the care of a good man of the Christian Commission, who was fanning him, giving him occasionally a little brandy and water, and making efforts to rouse him, but he died without making an intelligent sign.

We rode on, and reached Raccoon Creek at night, but could not find shelter, and were separated from our wagons, begged a cup of coffee from our soldiers, and ate our hard bread for supper. A severe thunder storm came up, and we took shelter under one of the wagons which had been parked on the bottom near the creek, after having sought in vain, by the light of the "storm fire," for something better. After staying there a part of the night, and until the storm passed over, I was invited into the tent of Lieutenant Ayres, of the Sixth Ohio Battery.

The next day in the afternoon commenced that series of battles near Dallas, which were continued with greater or less severity until the 5th of June—ten days. The hospitals were located south of Pumpkinvine Creek, on or near the Marietta Road. At the commencement, they were well supplied with the stores they brought from Kingston, as well as with fresh beef, but subsequently the great number of the wounded exhausted the stores, and teams were obtained and sent back for more supplies. This was repeated sufficiently often to supply all the most urgent wants. In these woods were located the hospitals of the 20th, 23d, 14th and 4th Army Corps; and a little later those of the Army of the Tennessee, even brought from the extreme right to the left, and located with them. The soldiers had been at all times well supplied with rations, except fresh vegetables, but during this time the horses were reduced to four pounds of grain a day, and for three days many of them had none, and could obtain but very little grass. From these woods, the wounded of the 20th Army Corps were sent back to Kingston in ambulances and army wagons. They suffered dreadfully by the movement, several of them dying by the way. Although several of the worst cases were sent to the First Division Fourth Army Corps' Hospital to remain—men were sent with compound fractures, recent amputations, gunshot wounds through the body—over twenty miles or more of rough road—and when they reached Kingston there was inadequate hospital accommodations for them, and for a time many of them had no beds but the ground, and no shelter.

It is but just to Dr. Kilton, to say that he disapproved of this, and assured me it was done without orders from headquarters, and that he thought it would have been better if they had fallen into the hands of the enemy. The officers of the Corps and the wounded men both thought differently. It is difficult to say which were right. In such a campaign where changes are unavoidable, there must be much suffering. During these ten days before we reached the railroad at Acworth, we distributed not less than twenty-four large army loads of sanitary stores, along the line of battle. Estimate who can the worth of these at such a time.

Early on the morning of the 27th, there was more than the usual sound of battle, and the Surgeons had been notified the night previous to make additional preparations for more wounded. While this is being done, stragglers come back from the front, some sick, others shirking duty in the hour of danger, leaving their companions to stand or fall alone; some pleading a lame back, others lame arms from bad vaccine pustules, some sore feet, others had been ailing for several days, and had "gin-*rot*," could not march, but had marched back more than a mile—could have found the enemy by going forward half that distance. These were examined by a Surgeon appointed for that purpose, and the shirkers sent back under guard.

As the battle progresses, the wounded are more rapidly brought in; and I saw one placed upon the tables, chloroform administered, his arm examined, and amputated. As he comes to himself, he says, "you had to take it off, doctor; I did not feel it, but every one likes to have his arm, if he can." His torn and bloody shirt is taken off, and a clean one from the Commission stores takes its place.

They are soon brought in faster than

their wounds can be dressed, the ground for some distance around the tables being covered. Most of them are cheerful, now and then I hear a stifled groan. I notice one with face and hands black with powder and dust, lying upon his back, resting partially upon his elbows, his hands uplifted, slowly approach each other, and then as slowly separate—his face is calm, and his lips move slowly as if in prayer; no groan escapes him, although his wound was frightful. Is it for himself, victory for his comrades, or some dear friend at home, that he prays? So great is the number of wounded, that Mr. Pocock goes back to Kingston for more stores. In the meantime I send a telegram to Chattanooga, to be repeated, if deemed necessary, to Louisville, urging the necessity of keeping up our supplies; that we want at least sixteen hundred pounds of milk and beef at the terminus of the railroad all of the time. This will not give to each hospital more than one box a day for four days.

During the ten days of fighting there were frequent changes of the hospitals made necessary, as the army took different positions. As soon as we had possession of Acworth the wounded were moved there, to await the opening of railroad and transportation to prominent hospitals. This movement again caused much suffering.

We opened a storeroom in Acworth, but before goods were brought by rail, several loads were brought from Kingston by teams. Our goods had sometime previously been brought back to that place. Within a few days, the army again advanced, and every thing connected with the hospital was moved with it, except tents, barely sufficient to cover the wounded, a few Surgeons and nurses, and a very little hospital furniture. Those who remained were left very destitute, were overworked, and had very little to work with. At no time was help from the Commission more needed, or more freely and liberally given. This help may be forgotten, but it was appreciated at the time. From the storeroom at Acworth, not only the hospitals there but at Altona, and those with the army during the long series of battles at Kenesaw and Lost Mountain, were supplied. For a time the Western and Sanitary Commissions put their goods in the same room, and they were issued as common stock, but subsequently they removed to Big Shanty, and to avoid duplicating our issues, they gave mostly to the Army of the Tennessee, while we distributed alike to the rear, and to those of the Army of the Cumberland and of the Ohio in the field.

On the 13th of June, the number of wounded in the field and at Acworth and Altoona, was two thousand three hundred and seventy-nine; of these six hundred and forty-nine only were wounded, all others had been sent to the rear. This was the condition of the hospitals just before the fighting before Marietta and Kenesaw Mountain, which continued from June 11th to the 27th, without interruption. Almost daily the troops took some new positions, and the hospitals were moved to accommodate them, and every day each hospital was visited by our agents, lists of casualties taken, and as stores were wanted, teams were obtained and sent to Acworth for them. Subsequently the advance of the right wing made it necessary to open a store room at Big Shanty. A room was obtained, cars loaded, but the evacuation of Kenesaw by the rebels enabled us to take them to Marietta.

Thus again, during sixteen days more of fighting, day and night, including that terrible assault on the works of the enemy, were our goods placed in the hands of Surgeons, or distributed to individuals by our agents, along the line of battle, and frequently under heavy fire. The Surgeons construed an order of Gen. Sherman's to require them to place their hospitals much nearer to the line of battle, although previously one man had been wounded while in hospital, and the whistle of minié balls was not uncommon, yet, during these days here they were placed. While Mr. Hoblit was copying lists of wounded, a ball passed through the tent close by his side. One of the hospitals of the 20th Corps was broken up in confusion—so thick did shot and shell fall among them. There was constant rain, and the roads were almost impassable, thus increasing the difficulties of transportation, but by the constant efforts of the agents with the different divisions, goods were brought forward, and the wounded

were thus from day to day supplied at a time when only the army ration could be otherwise obtained. There they were most wanted, and most gratefully received.

The strong expressions of thankfulness at the unexpected gift of a drink of water, a lemon or orange, a dish of soup, a cup of coffee, or a clean shirt, a pair of drawers, a blanket or a pillow, would seem to disparage the work done by the Government, which, after all, is the soldiers' best friend, and his chief support. Compared with what he receives from this source, all is but a trifle.

Each division of the army has a large number of teams devoted exclusively to hauling hospital tents and hospital stores, besides which there is a reserve train of over forty wagons for the Army of the Cumberland. Those with the divisions accompany the troops, and move up to the places selected for hospitals. This is usually so near the line of battle, that the wounded may be carried but a little distance, and get out of reach of shot and shell, that they may not be disturbed, and the Surgeons and nurses may work without danger. It must be near water, as that is indispensable.

Suitable ground having been selected, men are detailed to make the necessary preparations. They have usually been established in dense woods, and one set begin to cut up by the roots the dense underbrush, others make brooms of the twigs, sweep and level the ground, and remove the stones; another set pitch the tents, or build arbors when there is not likely to be sufficient canvas to cover the wounded; others make bunks of poles to make the beds; another set pick the green leaves of the oak, the chesnut, or the pine, to fill the bed ticks, or, if the ticks are not to be had, the leaves are placed on the poles, or on the ground. In front of the tent large piles of leaves are laid, upon which the wounded are to be laid to be examined and dressed. There are three piles for each Division Hospital, corresponding to the Brigades, and before them are three strong tables—provided with a pillow, and covered with a rubber cloth—"the operating tables." Tents for cooking must be put up, sacks must be dry—and while all are busy, and before the work is half done, the wounded may sometimes be brought in. They either walk back as they are able, or are sent back in ambulances. If the battle is severe, the leaves prepared are soon covered, and hundreds are laid upon the ground around the tents, as was done at Resaca, where not less than twelve hundred were brought to two hospitals in a few hours.

Among the sufferers, most are quiet; some are crying from pain; some calling for water, and some for a blanket to cover them; others for the Surgeon; and amidst all this comes the Agent of the Sanitary Commission, with loads of milk, beef, crackers, spirits, tea, blankets, pillows, bandages, and perhaps a few boxes of lemons and oranges.

With the beef, soup can be made at once. Coffee is made rich with the milk, or milk punch; and many among this number, will be found to be cold, shivering, thirsty, life failing from the first shock of injury; but, by the administration of these timely stimulants they revive. A lemon or orange is given, and with eagerness is pressed to their thirsty lips, and they thank God for the Sanitary Commission, and regard it as *home* following them to battle and to death. They do this justly, and it is good to be the dispenser of such help at such a time.

Over three hundred of such hospitals as I have attempted to describe, have been put up during this campaign, so long has been the line of march, and so frequent the change of position, and every one of these has been visited by the agents of the Commission with stores, and to obtain lists, and to learn the condition of the wounded.

But what has the Government done? Let the tents erected, beds prepared, medicines and food furnished, ambulances which have brought them in from the field, nurses who wait upon them—Surgeons who work day and night until all are dressed—answer. And it is no wonder that the faithful Surgeons who have done, or superintended the doing of all this, and continue to do it from day to day, are just a little disturbed, when their work seems to be less appreciated than ours.

But it seldom disturbs them, and they regard us as their best friends.

From the storeroom established in Marietta, each division was again furnished with a load of stores, previous to crossing the Chattahoochie; and large supplies were distributed to the hospitals in town.

The wounded have been well cared for, considering the frequent changes, and the great distance from permanent hospitals. True, there has been great suffering during transportation, both in ambulances, army wagons and railroad cars. Some have been sent without suitable food or drink, and sometimes a Surgeon has been sent in charge, who was selected for duty, simply because "he was of no use here, and could be as well spared as not." But such appointments have been few, as there are but few such Surgeons to be found. As to the lack of food and drink on the cars, the cause, on inquiry, has never been found to have been from want of interest in the comfort of the men. I will cite an instance: As the wounded were sent from one of the divisions of the Fourth Army Corps, at Big Shanty, an order was given by the Medical Director to send rations. It was found that there were none in camp, but the teams were starting to obtain them. Then an order was given to supply the men before they took the cars; but it was not done—why, I do not know. Perhaps the teams could not meet in time. The Surgeon had given the necessary order, and, perhaps, even now believes it was obeyed. At no time have the wounded been as promptly brought from the field to the hospitals. From this I judge that the ambulance organization is a success.

To the men sent, as these were, the aid of the Commission is inestimable. At the feeding stations established at Kingston, Resaca, and Dalton, over seventeen thousand meals were furnished up to the first of July, consisting of beef-soup, milk punch, soft bread or crackers, and boiled ham. Mr. E. J. Eno, State Agent from Illinois, also an agent of the Commission, has had the superintendence. He and his agents have been aided by agents of the Christian Commission. I left Rev. J. C. Hoblit, Messrs. Eno, Mason, and Brandreth with the troops in the field, assisted for a time by the Rev. Mr. Wolcott, of Cleveland, Ohio; Messrs. Van Dike, Johnson and Sutliffe, in charge of the feeding stations.

From the Hospital Garden in Chattanooga as many as six thousand bushels of vegetables have been issued. The one in Murfreesboro' was furnishing more than could be used in the hospitals in that place, and they ask for a large number of cans to put up tomatoes.

From Chattanooga to Nashville transportation has been much better than before; a feeding station has, however, been established on this line at Dechard, in charge of Dr. Hillman. I should not omit to state that these stations have been established by request of the Medical Director of the Department, and rations have been furnished by Government. I have failed to receive a full account of the amount of stores issued during the campaign, but it has been large, and in many cases has been *life* to the wounded.

Scurvy is largely on the increase, compared with the commencement of the campaign. Perhaps it is not increasing as much now, as a few vegetables have been gathered by the troops. As the campaign continues vegetables will be more wanted, and I would earnestly ask that an effort be made to furnish a few rations of onions to the troops in the field. Surely they are more needed here than in the Army of the Potomac, where so many have been sent, inasmuch as they have been much longer deprived of them. Those for whom I ask this favor have endured hardships as good soldiers. They have for nearly three months worked and fought day and night, without rest. They have driven back a stubborn enemy over 100 miles, while the ground was contested inch by inch. They have taken seventeen lines of fortifications, and as strong natural positions as any in the world. They have made over 150 miles of fortifications, and the work is not yet done. They are cheerful, in good spirits, strong in faith, both of the justice of their cause and their ability to conquor. They continue to need our help.

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We have other interesting reports from the Western Department, but are obliged to postpone their publication until the succeeding number.

PRISON AT ANDERSONVILLE, GA.

CAMP SUMTER.

The following statement was drawn up for the Commission and sworn to by the parties signing it. They were exchanged on the 16th of August, and with three others were appointed by their companions in prison as a deputation to see President Lincoln in their behalf.

I am a private in 82d N. Y. Regiment of Volunteers, Co. G. Was captured with about 800 Federal troops, in front of Petersburg, on the 22d of June, 1864. We were kept at Petersburg two days, at Richmond, on Belle Isle, three days, then conveyed by rail to Lynchburg. Marched 75 miles to Danville, thence by rail to Andersonville, Ga. At Petersburg we were treated fairly, being under the guard of old soldiers of an Alabama Regiment; at Richmond we came under the authority of the notorious and inhuman Major Turner, and the equally notorious Home Guard. Our ration was a pint of beans, 4 oz. of bread, and 3 oz. of meat a day. Another batch of prisoners joining us, we left Richmond 1,600 strong. All blankets, haversacks, canteens, money, valuables of every kind, extra clothing, and in some cases the last shirt and drawers had been previously taken from us. At Lynchburg we were placed under the Home Guard, officered by Major and Capt. Moffett. The march to Danville was a weary and painful one of five days, under a torrid sun, many of us falling helpless by the way, and soon filling the empty wagons of our train. On the first day we received a little meat, but the *sum* of our rations for the five days was 13 crackers. During the six days by rail to Andersonville, meat was given us twice, and the daily ration was four crackers.

On entering the Stockade Prison, we found it crowded with 28,000 of our fellow soldiers. By *crowded*, I mean that it was difficult to move in any direction without jostling and being jostled. This prison is an open space, sloping on both sides, originally 17 acres, now 25 acres, in the shape of a parallelogram, without trees or shelter of any kind. The soil is sand over a bottom of clay. The fence is made of upright trunks of trees, about 20 feet high, near the top of which are small platforms, where the Guards are stationed. Twenty feet inside and parallel to the fence is a light railing, forming the "dead line," beyond which the projection of a foot or finger is sure to bring the deadly bullet of the sentinel. Through the grounds, at nearly right angles with the longer sides, runs or rather creeps a stream through an artificial channel, varying from five to six feet in width, the water about ankle deep, and near the middle of the enclosure, spreading out into a swamp of about six acres, filled with refuse wood, stumps, and debris of the camp. Before entering this enclosure the stream, or more properly sewer, passes through the camp of the Guards, receiving from this source and others farther up a large amount of the vilest material, even the contents of the sink. The water is of a dark color, and an ordinary glass would collect a thick sediment. This was our only drinking and cooking water. It was our custom to filter it as best we could, through our remnants of haversacks, shirts and blouses. Wells had been dug, but the water either proved so productive of diarrhea, or so limited in quantity, that they were of no general use. The cook house was situated on the stream just outside the stockade, and its refuse of decaying offal was thrown into the water, a greasy coating covering much of the surface. To these was added the daily large amount of base matter from the camp itself. There was a system of policing, but the means were so limited, and so large a number of the men was rendered irresolute and depressed by imprisonment, that the work was very imperfectly done. One side of the swamp was naturally used as a sink, the men usually going out some distance into the water. Under the summer sun this place early became corruption too vile for description, the men breeding disgusting life, so that the surface of the water moved as with a gentle breeze.

The new-comers on reaching this would exclaim, "is this hell;" yet they soon would become callous, and enter unmoved the horrible rottenness. The rebel authorities never removed any filth. There was seldom any visitation by the officers in charge. Two surgeons were at one time sent by President Davis to inspect the camp, but a walk through a small section gave them all the information they desired, and we never saw them again.

The Guards usually numbered about 64; 8 at each end, and 24 on a side. On the outside within 300 yards, were fortifications, on high ground overlooking and perfectly commanding us, mounting 24 12 lb. Napoleon Parrots. We were never permitted to go outside, except at times, in small squads, to gather our fire wood. During the building of the cook-house, a few, who were carpenters, were ordered out to assist.

Our only shelter from the sun and rain and night dews, was what we could make by stretching over us our coats or scraps of blankets, which a few had, but generally there was no attempt by day or night to protect ourselves.

The rations consisted of 8 oz. corn bread, (the cob being ground with the kernel,) and generally sour, 2 oz. of condemned pork, offensive in appearance and smell. Occa-

sionally, about twice a week, two table spoonfuls of rice, and in place of the pork the same amount (2 table spoonfuls) of molasses was given us about twice a month.* This ration was brought into camp at 4 o'clock, P. M., and thrown from the wagons to the ground, the men being arranged in divisions of 270 subdivided into squads of nineties and thirties. It was the custom to consume the whole ration at once, rather than save any for the next day. The distribution being often unequal, some would lose the rations altogether. We were allowed no dish or cooking utensil of any kind. On opening the camp in the winter, the first 2,000 prisoners were allowed skillets, one to 50 men, but these were soon taken away. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, our ration was in quality a starving one, it being either too foul to be touched or too raw to be digested.

The cook-house went into operation about May 10th, prior to which we cooked our own rations. It did not prove at all adequate to the work, (30,000 is a large town,) so that a large proportion were still obliged to prepare their own food. In addition to the utter inability of many to do this, through debility and sickness, we never had a supply of wood. I have often seen men with a little bag of meal in hand, gathered from several rations, starving to death for want of wood, and in desperation would mix the raw material with water and try to eat it.

The clothing of the men was miserable in the extreme. Very few had shoes of any kind, not 2,000 had coats and pants, and those were the late comers. More than one-half were indecently exposed, and many were naked.

The usual punishment was to place the men in the stocks, outside, near the Captain's quarters. If a man was missing at roll-call, the squad of 90 to which he belonged was deprived of the ration. The "dead line" bullet, already referred to, spared no offender. One poor fellow, just from Sherman's Army, his name was Roberts, was trying to wash his face near the "dead line" railing, when he slipped on the clayey bottom, and fell with his head just outside the fatal border. We shouted to him, but it was too late—"another guard would have a furlough," the men said. It was a common belief among our men, arising from statements made by the guard, that Gen. Winder, in command, issued an order that any one of the guard who should shoot a Yankee outside of the "dead line" should have a month's furlough, but there probably was no truth in this. About two a day were thus shot, some being cases of suicide, brought on by mental depression or physical misery, the poor fellows throwing themselves, or madly rushing outside the "line."

The mental condition of a large portion of the men was melancholy, beginning in despondency and tending to a kind of stolid and idiotic indifference. Many spent much time in arousing and encouraging their fellows, but hundreds were lying about motionless, or stalking vacantly to and fro, quite beyond any help which could be given them within their prison walls. These cases were frequent among those who had been imprisoned but a short time. There were those who were captured at the first Bull Run, July, 1861, and had known Belle Isle from the first, yet had preserved their physical and mental health to a wonderful degree. Many were wise and resolute enough to keep themselves occupied—some in cutting bone and wood ornaments, making their knives out of iron hoops—others in manufacturing ink out of the rust from these same hoops, and with rude pens sketching or imitating bank notes or any sample that would involve long and patient execution.

Letters from home very seldom reached us, and few had any means of writing. In the early summer a large batch of letters, 5,000 we were told, arrived, having been accumulating somewhere for many months. These were brought into camp by an officer, under orders to collect 10 cents on each—of course most were returned, and we heard no more of them. One of my companions saw among them three from his parents, but he was unable to pay the charge. According to the rules of transmission of letters over the lines, these letters must have already paid 10 cents each to the Rebel Government.

As far as we saw Gen. Winder and Capt. Wirtz, the former was kind and considerate in his manners, the latter harsh, though not without kindly feeling.

It is a melancholy and mortifying fact, that some of our trials come from our own men. At Belle Isle and Andersonville there was among us a gang of desperate men, ready to prey on their fellows. Not only thefts and robberies, but even murders were committed. Affairs became so serious at Camp Sumter that an appeal was made to Gen. Winder, who authorized an arrest and trial by a criminal court. Eighty-six were arrested, and six were hung, beside others who were severely punished. These proceedings effected a marked change for the better.

Some few weeks before being released I

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*Our regular Army Ration is:
¾ lb. Pork or 1¼ lb. Fresh Beef.
18 oz. Hard Bread, or 20 oz. Soft Bread or Flour.
1-10 lb. Coffee.
1-6 lb. Sugar.
1-10 lb. Rice, or
1-10 lb. Beans or Hominy.
Vegetables—Fresh or Dessicated. Molasses. Vinegar. } Irregularly.

was ordered to act as a clerk in the Hospital. This consists simply of a few scattered trees and fly tents, and is in charge of Dr. White, an excellent and considerate man, with very limited means, but doing all in his power for his patients. He has 25 assistants, besides those detailed to examine for admittance to the Hospital. This examination was made in a small stockade attached to the main one, to the inside door of which the sick came or were brought by their comrades, the number to be removed being limited. Lately, in consideration of the rapidly increasing sickness, it was extended to 150 daily. That this was too small an allowance is shown by the fact that the deaths within our stockade were from 30 to 40 a day. I have seen 150 bodies waiting passage to the "dead house," to be buried with those who died in hospital. The average of deaths through the earlier months was 30 a day; at the time I left the average was over 130, and one day the record showed 146.

The proportion of deaths from *starvation*, not including those consequent on the diseases originating in the character and limited quantity of food, such as diarrhea, dysentery, and scurvy, I cannot state, but to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, there were scores every month. We could at any time point out many for whom such a fate was inevitable, as they lay or feebly walked, mere skeletons, whose emaciation exceeded the examples given in Leslie's *Illustrated*, for June 18, 1864. For example, in some cases the inner edges of the two bones of the arm, between the elbow and wrist, with the intermediate blood vessels, were plainly visible when held toward the light. The ration in quantity was perhaps barely sufficient to sustain life, and the cases of starvation were generally those whose stomachs could not retain what had become entirely indigestible.

For a man to find on waking that his comrade by his side was dead, was an occurrence too common to be noted. I have seen death in almost all the forms of the hospital and battle-field, but the daily scenes in Camp Sumter exceeded in the extremity of misery all my previous experience.

The work of burial is performed by our own men, under guard and orders, twenty-five bodies being placed in a single pit, without head-boards, and the sad duty performed with indecent haste. Sometimes our men were rewarded for this work with a few sticks of fire-wood, and I have known them to quarrel over a dead body for the *job*.

Dr. White is able to give the patients a diet but little better than the prison ration —a little flour porridge, arrow-root, whisky and wild or hog tomatoes. In the way of medicine, I saw nothing but camphor, whisky, and a decoction of some kind of bark, white oak, I think. He often expressed his regret that he had not more medicines. The limitation of military orders under which the surgeon in charge was placed, is shown by the following occurrence: A supposed private, wounded in the thigh, was under treatment in the hospital, when it was discovered that he was a Major of a colored regiment. The Assistant Surgeon, under whose immediate charge he was, proceeded at once not only to remove him, but to kick him out, and he was returned to the stockade to shift for himself as well as he could. Dr. White could not or did not attempt to restore him.

After entering on my duties at the hospital I was occasionally favored with double rations and some wild tomatoes. A few of our men succeeded, in spite of the closest examination of our clothes, in secreting some greenbacks, and with these were able to buy useful articles at exorbitant prices, a tea cup of flour at $1.00; eggs $3 to $6 a dozen; salt $4 a pound; molasses $30 a gallon; nigger beans, a small inferior article, (diet of the slaves and pigs, but highly relished by us,) 50 cents a pint. These figures, multiplied by ten, will give very nearly the prices in Confederate currency. Though the country abounded in pine and oak, sticks were sold to us at various prices, according to size.

Our men, especially the mechanics, were tempted with the offer of liberty and large wages, to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, but it was very rare that their patriotism, even under such a fiery trial, ever gave way. I carry this message from one of my companions to his mother: "My treatment here is killing me, Mother, but I die cheerfully for my country."

Some attempts were made to escape, but wholly in vain, for if the prison walls and guards were passed and the protecting woods reached, the blood hounds were sure to find us out.

Tunnelling was once attempted on a large scale, but on the afternoon preceding the night fixed on for escape, an officer rode in and announced to us that the plot was discovered, and from our huge pen we could see on the hill above us the regiments just arriving to strengthen the guard. We had been betrayed. It was our belief that spies were kept in the camp, which could very easily be done.

The number in camp when I left was nearly 35,000, and daily increasing. The number in Hospital was about 5,000. I was exchanged at Port Royal Ferry August 16th.

PRESCOTT TRACY,
82d Reg't N. Y. Vol.

City and County of New York, ss: H. C.

Higginson and S. Noirot being duly sworn, say: That the above statement of Prescott Tracy, their fellow prisoner, agrees with their own knowledge and experience.

H. C. Higginson,
Co. K, 19th Illinois Vol.

Silvester Noirot,
Co. B, 5th N. J. Vol.

HOMES AND LODGES.

CAIRO.

During the month of July, 1864, the number admitted was 6,923, from 23 different States; of meals furnished, 15,284; of lodgings, 4,374; aided in procuring transportation, 1,722.

NASHVILLE.

Mr. Brayton makes the following report of the business of the Soldier's Home from November 1, 1863, to July 31, 1864:

No. of Discharged Soldiers admitted....	1,286
No. of Furloughed Soldiers and traveling under orders admitted.....	30,661
Total, from 29 States.....	31,947
No. of Meals furnished.....	102,942
" Lodgings furnished	34,461
" Deaths.....	10
" for whom Transportation has been procured.....	25,638
" for whom Back Pay has been drawn.....	789
Amount of Money drawn and paid over.....	$120,005 38

Of the number entertained 5,731 were sick, and 2,592 were wounded. There were many more going home on sick furlough, who needing no particular attention, were not numbered with the sick. Chronic diarrhea has been the prevailing complaint. As soon as practicable after the arrival of the sick, they are assigned to beds and carefully attended to. The wounded have their wounds dressed, and if they desire it, have beds furnished them. Such as are able eat at the public table; all others take their meals in their rooms.

All soldiers on arrival report to the clerk, who examines their authority for traveling, registers their names, and procures them transportation on their papers, ready for the next train, unless there is good reason for stopping longer. The sick and wounded are carried from the Home to the cars, in ambulances furnished by the Government. When a soldier is too sick, or his wound is in a condition that renders it unsafe for him to continue his journey, he is taken care of for a few days at the Home, or sent to the hospital, as the case may require.

The deaths that have occurred here, in nearly all cases, have been of men who were too weak to be removed after arrival.

We have only 13 rooms, containing 80 beds, for the accommodation of travelers, and we are sometimes required to entertain 300 men, two hundred and twenty of whom occupy the floors and piazzas, and sleep on blankets. Most soldiers prefer blankets to beds, and the soundness of their slumbers gives evidence of their comfort. Of course we cannot entertain regiments in our narrow limits; we therefore confine ourselves to furloughed and discharged men, and such as are traveling under orders in small squads.

The business of collecting back pay for discharged soldiers has increased of late. I am sorry to say that about one in four of the discharge papers that come from the front are incorrect. This adds greatly to our labor, and subjects the soldiers to the hardship of returning to their commands to have them corrected, often a distance of several hundred miles.

When the soldier is wounded, or too unwell to return, we send a messenger, if practicable. One has just returned with papers on which nothing could be collected when presented; but being corrected, we have drawn for him $181.21, and sent the sick man on his way to Louisville rejoicing, by the hospital train. Not long since we persuaded an old crippled soldier to go back to his regiment twice with his papers. The first time he reported that his Colonel abused him, and sent him back to Nashville without correcting his papers. The second time we wrote the Colonel a kind explanatory letter, and the papers were returned corrected, and back pay was drawn amounting to $220.00, which raised the soldier's spirits from a point near despair to the full fever heat of joy. On one occasion eighteen out of twenty papers were sent back in one day.

Very large numbers of furloughed wounded soldiers are passing daily from the Hospitals in front to their homes in the North, two-thirds of whom are destitute of the most essential articles of clothing. No provision is made to supply their wants, because they have not their descriptive lists. Many have neither hats, pants, coats, socks, or shoes. Cotton shirts and drawers furnished by the Sanitary Commission are all their covering. To such we have given during the last month, seven hundred and one shirts and drawers, sixty pairs of pants, and fifty pairs of shoes. We could have issued twice that number, but our stock has been reduced by the unusually heavy draft from the front.

If the Governors of the States could witness the condition of their furloughed wounded soldiers as they arrive at the Home, with their shirts and drawers saturated with sweat and dust, and rendered offensive with the discharge from their wounds, I am sure their influence would procure an order for a supply of clothing, at least necessary to cover them, and the young men of the North who are now being solicited to fill their places around Atlanta, would be spared the mortification of seeing their brothers and friends hobbling home on crutches, and being carried on litters indecently clothed. The brave fellows do not ask to have clothes given them. The Government owes them, and though they have lost their garments in battle, or had them cut from them by surgeons who dressed their wounds in the field, they are ready to pay for them.

Justice alone requires that a Quartermaster should be appointed for Nashville, who shall be required to keep open office from morning till night, and issue clothing to furloughed sick and wounded soldiers. No loss can accrue to Government by so doing, as the clothes could be charged on their furloughs, and their Captains

could be notified (as in case of having descriptive lists,) of the amount furnished. Nothing short of this will do justice to the suffering wounded, or the people who send and pay them.

LOUISVILLE.

During the month of July, 1864, 15,929 meals and 8,427 lodgings were furnished.

NEW ALBANY, (IND.)

During the month of July, 1864, the number entertained was 962; of meals furnished, 2,372; of lodgings, 762.

CAMP NELSON, (KY.)

During the month of July, 1864, the number of meals furnished was 37,179, and 13,470 lodgings.

MEMPHIS.

During the four weeks ending July 30th, 1864, the number admitted was 1,392, from 16 different States; of meals furnished, 4,176; of lodgings, 913; and furnished with transportation, 52.

DETROIT.

During the month of June, 1864, the number admitted was 682; of meals furnished, 7,414; of lodgings, 2,054.

HARRISBURG.

Extract from a letter of J. Jewitt Parks, dated Soldier's Rest, Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 17, 1864:

* * * * *

We have our Soldier's Rest now fully under way. Opened it on last Saturday, and since that date, a space of four and a half days, we have lodged and otherwise given aid and comfort to thirty-one soldiers passing through this city. The most of our guests come on the 8 P. M. train from Baltimore, and leave on the 2.30 A. M. passing West, so that much of the night is taken up in attention to them. We try to dress their wounds as far as possible, give them something to eat, and send them on their way feeling more comfortable. We do not have a great many during the daytime, but there is always a press of business on hand. Some are without transportation; others come in to have wounds dressed, &c. The city doctors have volunteered their services, and are glad to come in. There are three ladies who are greatly interested in the welfare of the soldiers, and come down to do all they can for us.

* * * * *

Have visited all Hospitals in the vicinity, some of them several times, and they are now well supplied. There has been a convalescent camp opened across the Susquehanna, which I shall visit shortly.

* * * * *

WISCONSIN SOLDIER'S AID SOCIETY.

The half-yearly report of the Wisconsin Soldier's Aid Society, of July 1st, shows that it has been no languid auxiliary of the Commission. Its gifts to the Army through the Northwestern Branch of the Commission exceed $50,000 a year.

Dr. Wolcott, Surgeon-General of Wisconsin, writes to the Society the result of several month's observation of the working of the Commission at the front with Gen. Sherman's Army:

Believing that doubt still exists in the minds of some of our people, not only as to the utility and necessity of the Sanitary Commission, but especially as to whether the means so liberally contributed, reach their proper destination. Having witnessed the workings of the Commission through most of its ramifications, and on a scale sufficiently extensive to speak with confidence, I avail myself of this favorable opportunity to say, that in my opinion no department of the service is managed in a more thoroughly business-like manner, or more perfectly meets the designs and objects of its organization.

If in this I am correct, it needs no argument to prove both its utility and necessity. If it be desirable to aid and comfort men who have laid us under obligations so deep, that our utmost efforts can never cancel them, how, I would ask, can we better begin than by furnishing for their use, such articles as contribute to both comfort and recovery, when confined by wounds and sickness in Hospitals, far from friends and home. It is through this channel alone, that donations can be successfully conveyed to their proper destination.

I trust therefore, that all who have heretofore given, will feel under renewed obligations to continue to give, and those whose doubts on this question have caused them to withhold donations heretofore, will endeavor by greater zeal hereafter, to atone for past neglect of duty.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

CAMP BARRY, *Aug.* 20, 1864.

To the Sanitary Commission:

Having re-enlisted from Massachusetts, in Battery L, 3d U. S. Artillery, and appreciating as I do the benefits you have conferred upon the soldiers since this war commenced, allow me, a private soldier, in acknowledgment, to contribute my humble mite to your good work.

Truly yours,

REUBEN LIBBY.

2D DIVISION, 2D CORPS, }
Aug. 6th, 1864. }

I take great pleasure in testifying my high appreciation of the services of the Sanitary Commission during the present summer.

The supplies furnished not only the sick and wounded as heretofore, but the well soldiers, also, were most opportune; and the liberal issues of vegetables, &c., made by the Sanitary Commission to the whole army, I have every reason to believe aided materially in preserving the health of the men.

Wishing you continued success in your inestimable labors,

I am very truly yours,

JOHN GIBBON,
Major Gen'l Vols., comd'g Div.

To Mr. J. WARNER JOHNSON,
Sup. San. Com., Phila.

A TRIP UP THE MISSISSIPPI.

The manner in which enfeebled men, weak from wounds and diseases, received and contracted in the service, after being discharged or furloughed, have been furnished transportation from the Department of the Gulf to their homes in the North and Northwest, have often claimed the attention of the Commission.

Prior to this spring we have only been able to contemplate the evil, foreseeing no power to remedy it. Of course a discharged soldier has not the same claim on the Government for protection as when he was in the service; but if justice was meted out to him before his discharge in the true letter and spirit of the regulations, he could, with the money received for mileage and subsistence, be able to obtain a comfortable passage to his home. Even then it is not difficult to conceive that men may become so enfeebled by disease or disabled by wounds, as to be unable to care for themselves, and to require medicines and careful nursing. Here would be a legitimate field of labor for charitable and benevolent institutions, supplying an original vacancy, and by extending a protecting arm, render efficient service to our country's braves. Under existing circumstances we must work in unison with officers of the Government, and with all the means we have help to do justice to the soldier.

At this point I wish again to impress you with the magnitude of the good that has been accomplished through our agency in this Department, for the benefit of the soldier in this one particular.

The difference between receiving money for subsistence and mileage for the whole distance to a Northern home, and for only a portion of the distance, with an order on the quartermaster for transportation for the balance, is better appreciated by the soldier than by any one else; it is simply the difference between the value of subsistence and mileage for over two thousand miles and over two hundred miles.

The practice prevailed in this Department up to the past spring, of paying the soldier mileage and subsistence only from New York and Cairo to their homes, instead of from New Orleans or the place of their discharge, and in lieu of that an order was given on the quartermaster for transportation. That settled his account with the Government, and whether maimed, halt or blind, he must find the quartermaster, and if fortunate enough to find him in good humor, ascertain, if possible, when transportation can be afforded him. He may be obliged to wait a week, perhaps longer. In the meantime what is to become of him? he is not allowed in camp, and is shut out of the hospital. He is discharged, and has no claim on any official save the quartermaster for his transportation ticket. Subject to the temptations and vices incident to a large city, he may squander his money and contract habits to be followed by a lifetime of woe.

Our Soldiers' Home is the only institution that can afford him a refuge, and probably all would not avail themselves of its privileges.

The manner in which our sick and wounded, furloughed and discharged soldiers are shipped home, is too revolting to contemplate. A safe shipment of high-blooded stallions, cotton, sugar and other products of the tropics, seemed to receive more attention than any circumstances that could conduce to the comfort of, and do justice to the soldier.

The remedy to this evil was accomplished by bringing the facts to the notice of the Chief Paymaster, who issued an order that all Paymasters should pay to the soldier subsistence and mileage at current rates for the whole distance between New Orleans and the place of muster.

About the last of January, through the influence of Dr. Stipp, Medical Inspector of the Department, the Quartermaster assigned to the Medical Department the steamer Laurel Hill. Under the direction of the Commission she was fitted up completely for a hospital boat, and made one trip to Cairo successfully. Our Agent, Mr. Furness, and a colored cook accompanied this trip. In addition to that, I will say that two Surgeons were detailed by the Medical Director to have special charge of the sick, and general charge of the boat. They received their orders from the Medical Director. At the sametime orders were issued by the Quartermaster to the captain of the boat to turn his boat over to the

Quartermaster at Cairo, to be loaded by him, without any reference to the wishes of the Medical Department. Accordingly, between four and five hundred recruits were ordered aboard on her return trip. The tables that had been erected were destroyed, and some damage and loss accrued to our stores.

It was confidently expected by the Medical Departmentl that the Laurel Hill on her return to New Orleans would immediately make another trip, as about two hundred discharged and furloughed soldiers were awaiting transportation. But by the order of the Chief Quartermaster the bunks were removed as a military necessity, and the steamer detained for transportation of troops within the Department.

About the first of March, through the influence of Maj.-Gen. Reynolds, and Dr. Stipp, the Medical Department obtained from the Quartermaster's Department another steamer, the N. W. Thomas, to be fitted up and used as a hospital boat, and the assistance of the Commission was again solicited.

Our experience with the Laurel Hill was sufficient to convince me that a copartnership between the Quartermaster and Medical Departments was not desirable, and ought not to exist, except under the control of the latter.

There could be no objection to the transportation of freight and a limited number of passengers, but an indiscriminate use of the boat for anything and everything, anybody and everybody, was absurd, and I declined taking any part in the matter, unless some arrangement could be made more favorable to the Medical Department.

Being assured that the boat should be under my control, carpenters were at once employed, and under the direction of Mr. Furness, two rows of bunks were constructed in the centre of the cabin, three berths high, to accommodate one hundred and twenty men. With these, and the unoccupied staterooms, one hundred and fifty could be comfortably provided with beds. A temporary storeroom was built on the port-guard, and a kitchen, provided with a range, was constructed on the lower deck. Tables were arranged on the boiler-deck in front of the cabin, to accommodate eighty men. The more feeble were fed in the back cabin and in their berths, according to circumstances. Two Surgeons were detailed to have special charge of the sick; and I received an order, (which I append,) from Dr. Stipp, to take full charge of the steamer except as to its running.

The captain of the boat received orders from the Quartermaster to report to the Quartermasters at Vicksburg and Memphis for fuel, and at Cairo for fuel and freight, "not to interfere with the sanitary purposes of the boat."

Two thousand rations were drawn from the Commissary, including one thousand rations of fresh beef. The beds and bedding, everything that pertains to a hospital ward, kitchen and table furniture, assorted vegetables, delicacies and stimulants, were all provided from our storeroom—(a list of which I append,)—the gifts of loyal hearts, and work of loyal sinew in the Northeast and Northwest—another instance of the universatility of the Commission, recognizing no sectional differences, succoring alike the soldier from Maine and Iowa, and every intervening locality.

With our flag flying at the fore, at five o'clock, P.M., March 12th, we moved from our moorings, and steamed up the river. It was fitting that our flag, the symbol of this great charity of the American people, should wave over us. Supported and sustained by generous hearts and the earnest prayers of millions, it was a guaranty of safe transit in a long journey through a section infested by guerrillas.

The knapsacks and baggage belonging to the men were checked, and stored away for protection. I persuaded the men not to carry much money on their persons, offering to take it and give a receipt of safekeeping. Between five and six thousand dollars was intrusted to my care, and delivered again to the owners on their arrival at Cairo. The sickest men were arranged in the staterooms, and especially provided for by careful nurses, who bestowed every attention. The services of Miss Trotter, of Bloomington, Illinois, were secured, who rendered efficient service towards the most feeble.

At Baton Rouge we landed the next day

and received aboard a few furloughed men. Here, the boiler of our boat was discovered to be leaking, and we were obliged to "tie up" for repairs, and wait for assistance to come to us from New Orleans. This delay was discouraging and disheartening to the men, and the occasion of some uneasiness. The furloughs of those who were looking forward to a respite at home, were expiring in a place and condition unenviable. The delay, too, served to depress the spirits of those more feeble, who only hoped to reach home to die in the midst of their families. At this place, two, who had clung to the elastic thread of a hope of once more meeting their friends at home, died, and were interred in the Soldiers' Burying Ground.

After four days' delay we again proceeded up stream, and landing next at Port Hudson, we received aboard all the discharged and furloughed soldiers at this post. On route to Vicksburg another soldier, from the interior of Indiana, died, and was buried there.

The personal effects of all those who died were intrusted to my care, and forwarded by me on arrival at Cairo, per Adams' Express, to their friends, as generally directed by them before death.

At Vicksburg and Memphis, I was able to obtain some stores from our own storeroom, but was obliged to purchase others to eke out the long journey still before us.

After leaving Memphis, nothing of interest or regret occurred to vary the monotony of a long trip up the river.

Among the men a spirit of contentment and thankfulness was exhibited that was refreshing to witness, and many benedictions were pronounced on the ever-provident U. S. Sanitary Commission.

My arrival at Cairo at this time was opportune, as I met Dr. Warriner in charge of steamer Dunleith, loaded with stores, en route for all the posts on the river, including New Orleans. Instructions having been given to the Quartermaster not to interfere with the sanitary purposes of the boat, I was enabled to take what stores were destined for New Orleans, aboard the Thomas, thus making the trip of the Dunleith below Vicksburg unnecessary, and less expensive to the Commission. I received from Dr. Warriner, at this time, about one thousand barrels of pickles and vegetables, thirteen barrels of ale, and other stores needed in the Department of the Gulf.—*Dr. Blake's Report.*

DIARY OF MRS. E. C. PORTER,

AGENT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION IN THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Mrs. Porter accompanies Mrs. Bickerdyke in her arduous labors at the front, among the wounded, where both have labored indefatigably these last two months. To give some idea of the kind of service they render our wounded men, their method of work, and how indispensable are sanitary stores in times of battle, we publish Mrs. Porter's diary, written during the month of May. Its interest will be sufficient excuse for the publication of so interesting a document.

NEAR THE BATTLE GROUND, SUGAR CREEK, GA.
GEN. LOGAN'S HEADQUARTERS, *May* 15, 1864.

I have just reached this place, where I hear the constant roar which tells of battle and of death. The battle has just commenced, and several wounded have been brought in who are to be sent north. Our batteries are engaged. The poor privates who are wounded cannot leave at once.

Mrs. Bickerdyke left on the 10th for Chattanooga. I followed on Wednesday, in company with Rev. Drs. Budington and Thompson, N. Y. agents of the Christian Commission, sent here on a tour of observation. We reached Chattanooga yesterday morning. I found Mrs. Bickerdyke had gone on to Ringgold, and so I took the noon train and came down to Ringgold, where I found Mrs. Bickerdyke in the Sanitary rooms, preparing supplies to take forward in teams that were going out in the morning. We slept in a soldier's tent that night and were in readiness to start in the morning. Mrs. Bickerdyke had sent forword the evening before such sanitary stores as could be taken in the teams.

I wish I could give you a description of our mule train—a long solemn train of mule teams! most of them looking as if dragging heavily, and many making a mighty effort to take their last load to the scene of strife. Can you imagine such a train? reaching all the way from Ringgold to Sugar Creek, a distance of twenty-five miles? Such a train has almost literally filled the way with sup-

plies to our army to-day. The supplies are to go by railroad soon, and the mules which are falling on the right hand and on the left, from over-work, poor fare and exhaustion, will be relieved.

We reached Sugar Creek about six o'clock, and were most kindly received at Gen. Logan's headquarters—where I am now writing—by Gen. Smith and others of his staff. They informed us that Gen. Logan had been on the battle-field since last evening. The enemy's guns are loud and rapid now, and although I do not think we can go to the battle-field to-night, it will be difficult to stay away from it while this roar of artillery continues, knowing that many poor fellows are needing our care and attention.

Col. Smith has assured Mrs. Bickerdyke that the ambulance or anything else which he can furnish, shall be supplied to aid her in her work. Mrs. Bickerdyke was very desirous of going to the hospital in the field immediately to night, but it was not best. It is five miles distant, and she needs rest.

MONDAY, *May* 17,

Never have I passed such a Sabbath as yesterday, and I wish I could believe there never would be such another. We rose very early, after hearing the artillery all night as the fight went on, terrible in its echo, and terrible not only to our enemies, but to many of our noble brothers, who have suddenly fallen, or are left mutilated to languish in an extempore hospital at the front.

Gen. Logan's headquarters, where we passed the night, are about four miles from the battle-field. The wounded were brought into hospitals, quickly and roughly prepared in the forest, as near the field as safety would permit. Upon arriving at the place for the First Division Hospital, we were met by the familiar face of Dr. Woodworth, of Chicago, whom we knew would do all in his power to relieve the suffering. What a scene was presented! Precious sons of northern mothers, beloved husbands of northern wives were already here to undergo amputation, to have wounds probed and dressed, or broken limbs set and bandaged. Some were writhing under the surgeon's knife, but bore their suffering bravely and uncomplainingly. There were many whose wounds were considered slight, such as a shot through the hand, arm, or leg, which but for the contrast with severer cases, would seem dreadful. Never was the presence of women more joyfully welcomed. It was touching to see those precious boys looking up into our faces with such hope and gladness. It brought to their minds mother and home, as each testified while his wounds were being dressed; "This seems a little like having mother about," was the reiterated expression of the wounded, as one after another was washed and had his wounds dressed. Mrs. Bickerdyke and myself assisted in the operation. Poor boys! how my heart ached that I could do so little.

After doing what we could in Hospital No. 1, to render the condition of the poor fellows tolerable, we proceeded to No. 2, and did what we could there, distributing our sanitary comforts in the most economical manner, so as to make them go as far as possible. We found that what we brought in the ambulance was giving untold comfort to our poor exhausted wounded men, whose rough hospital couches were made by pine boughs with the stems cut out, spread upon the ground, over which their blankets were thrown. This forms the bed, and the poor fellows' blouses, saturated with their own blood, is their only pillow, their knapsacks being left behind when they went into battle. More sanitary goods are on the way, and will be brought to relieve the men as soon as possible.

Now all the supplies of this immense army are brought from Ringgold by teams, and food for the army must be forwarded first. I have seen no bread for several days but army hard tack. The dear boys think it good, and so it is to the hungry men, and when cooked in soups and panada.

We found in the Third and Fourth Hospitals much the same condition of things; all doing what they could to perfect the hospital arrangements, and extemporizing kitchen tents and beds by the hundred, all made as I have described.

The young surgeons are most of them doing themselves great credit by their attention to the suffering. I have seen as

yet but few except young men in the hospitals. There are some venerable workers, who should have the grateful thanks of the nation for their devotion to the suffering.

This evening we were cheered by the arrival of the sanitary goods, which were loaded at Ringgold, under Mrs. Bickerdyke's direction. They are the only sanitary goods here, except the delicacies brought by us in the ambulance, which were sent us direct from Chicago. From them every wounded man had not only a cooling draught of lemonade, but many other comforts which seemed to be just what was needed, and which have called forth repeated blessings upon the Sanitary Commision.

Last night there was sharp fighting again, if the constant roar of heavy artillery tells truly. Our tent was spread near the wounded and the dying, and was filled with barrels of lemons, pickles and various other articles of comfort. Our bed was composed of dry leaves, spread with a rubber and soldier's blanket—our own blankets, with pillows and all, having been given out to sufferers long before night. Our tent is located about two miles from the seat of action, and every discharge is distinctly heard. This morning report says the enemy are going toward Atlanta.

Several wounded men have died during the night. Mrs. Bickerdyke and myself are going out to look after another division of wounded men. Mr Tone, of the Sanitary Commission, has just arrived, to make some arrangements for getting forward the supplies which are now so much needed, and will be demanded yet more in a day or two.

Thursday *May* 19th.

I wrote the above two days since, and have had no more time to write until now. But since then I have passed through thrilling scenes, and have witnessed many deaths, which have left fond wives in widowhood and made many children fatherless, who had looked forward to July with fond hopes. "Then father's time in the army will be out, and we will be so glad!"

Yesterday there was a Sanitary agent here, Mr. Tone, and we received from him a few articles, such as crackers, canned milk, bandages, and a few bottles of raspberry vinegar, all so very acceptable to our suffering patients, four of whom have passed beyond our care, and already lie in the newly opened burying place. Yesterday, Mr. Smith, of the Christian Commission at Nashville, was here, and Mr. Lawrence, from Chattanooga. With his usual carefulness for the comfort of others, he left with us his rubber and woolen blankets, which, as we had put our last piece of bedding under the wounded men, were gratefully received. He has gone for more supplies. When he returns, we hope the wants of our boys will be met.

You cannot imagine the condition of our wounded men who have had no change of clothing. Think of a wounded man lying in his shirt saturated with blood, and wearing it until it becomes dry and hard, his blanket in the same condition, and he lying on the ground without pillow, except his knapsack. We brought several pillows, and when I put one of them under the head of a great sufferer, he said, "Oh, that is so soft!" As I passed along, yesterday, one of the boys looked up imploringly, and said, "Oh, my bed is hard!" I had just taken a pillow fom the bed of a man just dead, and laid it out to dry. I asked, "shall I bring that?" "Yes," he said, and when I brought it, stained with his comrade's blood, and laid his weary aching head upon it, he replied, "Oh, that is such a relief!" We know there are sanitary stores in abundance, and that they are on the way, and we also realize the difficulty of getting anything to us, in our remote locality, so far from the railroad, where every thing must be brought by teams. We are hourly expecting sanitary goods, which will furnish the boys with comforts that mothers, wives and sisters have prepared.

Mrs. Bickerdyke has succeeded in bringing about a little more order to-day in feeding these three hundred men. The painful work has commenced of removing these men to Resaca, about three miles from the place where they were first received. This arrangement is deemed best, as it brings them at once upon the railroad, where they can be sent North at some time, and I am told that most are to be sent North as soon as practicable. No one who has not seen the immediate effects of a battle can have

any idea of its horrors. I am daily grateful to God for having raised up and strengthened for the work of comforting the wounded "Mother Bickerdyke," as the soldiers truly call her. She has followed them with a mother's self-sacrificing devotion, and the high patriotism and benevolence which exist in her nature. She never fails in the time of the soldier's necessity, no matter what that necessity may be. Like a true mother she is ready for it. She is ready to *contend* for his rights, as many in authority have been made to feel, and she is sustained in labors which seem supernatural. I hope mothers, wives and sisters will appreciate her services, and give to *her* dear fatherless boys aid when needed, as she has rendered it to theirs.

To day every kettle which could be raised has been used in making coffee. Mrs. Bickerdyke has made barrel after barrel, and it is a comfort to know that multitudes are reached, and cheered, and saved. Two hundred and sixty slightly wounded men just came to this point, on the cars on their way North, all hungry and weary, saying, "We are so thirsty," "Do give us something to eat." Mrs. Bickerdyke was engaged in giving out supper to the three hundred in wards here, and told them she could not feed them then. They turned away in sorrow and were leaving, when learning who they were—wounded men of the 20th Army Corps—and their necessity, she told them to wait a few moments, she would attend to them. She gave them coffee, kraut, and potato pickles, which are never eaten but by famished men, and for once they were a luxury. I stood in the room where our supplies were deposited, giving to some crackers, to some pickles, and to each hungry man something.

One of the green cards that come on all the stores of the Northwestern Commission Mrs. Bickerdyke had tacked upon the wall, and this told the inquirers from what branch of the Commission the supplies were obtained. The men were mostly from New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and most grateful recipients were they of the generosity of the Northwest.

You can imagine the effort made to supply two barrels of coffee, with only three camp kettles, two iron boilers, holding two pailfuls, one small iron teakettle, and one saucepan to make it in. These, all placed over a dry rail fire, were boiled in double quick time, and were filled and refilled till all had a portion. Chicago canned milk never gave more comfort than on this occasion, I assure you. Our cooking conveniences are much the same as at Missionary Ridge, but there is to be a change soon. The Medical Director informs me that this is to be a recovering hospital, and cooking apparatus will soon be provided.

FIELD HOSPITAL, RESACA, GA., *May 20th.*

All convalescents are this morning ordered from this hospital. Mrs. B. and myself feel that we must leave these, now comparatively provided for, and hasten to the front, to those who are in the condition in which we found these. Many of the wounded are doing well. All who will recover are improving. Yesterday we received from government tents, cots and other comforts for the relief of our wounded, who have been lying on the ground, though bunks have been prepared for many.

Mrs. Bickerdyke is moving among the wounded, and is doing good as she has opportunity. Last night as I slept in my tent, surrounded by the wounded, I was awakened by dreadful cries and groans, as if of one in distress. It continued, seeming like the death agonies of a strong man. My first impulse was to go to him, but that I could not do. At length the groans ceased, and when I inquired of our surgeon, from whose tent they proceeded, he said it was a wounded rebel prisoner, who died in the night. The rebel wounded bear their sufferings less bravely than our men.

KINGSTON, GEORGIA, *May 23d.*

Yesterday morning we arrived at Kingston, sleeping in cars, and accompanied by officers, and a minister sent by the Christian Commission. The cars were filled with sacks of corn upon which we rested. We reached here and took breakfast with agents of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. There is great hurrying to and fro, for an order has been issued for a forward move to-morrow, and all are making preparations. Rations for twenty days are ordered. Mrs. Bickerdyke took an ambulance and rode out to Gen. McPherson's

head-quarters, to learn from him what we should plan to do. The General encouraged our going forward, by assuring us that transportation should be furnished for our sanitary goods. On the matter of transportation, Col. Smith, or rather the Quarter-Master of the corps, informed us that the best ambulance and driver should be at our command, if we would go forward, and that our services were appreciated so highly, that everything should be done to facilitate and aid us in our work. From other officers we received the same assurance. We took out a few comforts to the batteries, and found them in remarkable health and spirits, considering the struggle through which they had passed.

May 23d.

Sanitary agents have issued several tons of vegetables and other sanitary goods, today, to the different divisions of this great army. Mrs. Bickerdyke has received this morning a large supply for our use among the wounded, which are to be sent forward to be in readiness for the next contest, which is no doubt near at hand. The Indiana agent sent us supplies at Resaca which we have reserved for the coming want. Mrs. Bickerdyke was greeted on the street by a soldier on horseback: "Mother," said he, "is that you? Don't you remember me? I was in the Hospital, my arm amputated, and I was saved by your kindness. I am so glad to see you," giving her a beautiful bouquet of roses, the only token of grateful remembrance he could command. Mrs. B. daily receives such greetings from men, who say they have been saved from death by her efforts. The blessing of many ready to perish is no small reward, and it is hers in overflowing measure.

May 24th.

Last evening two or three hundred exhausted men were sent here faint and weary. Mrs. B. and myself tried with what means we had, to meet their necessities. Mrs. B. made them coffee, and we gave them pickles and other food, which refreshed them greatly. They felt that if they could rest and have enough to eat, such as they needed, they would soon be able to do duty. This morning the surgeon of a hospital called to ask that we would go and help him in his work, which we promised to do.

About an hour ago a great excitement prevailed, as it was said the rebels were coming upon us with a dash. Such a stampede among the stragglers, and so many pale faces I have not before seen. We were having our boxes shipped for Resaca. Hastened by the fright most of them were shipped, but four or five valuable packages remain, and we design to get them off as soon as possible, as it is thought guerrillas will make another attempt here.

FIELD HOSPITAL UNDER CARE OF DR. WRIGHT,
May 25th.

Yesterday, as the trains were passing about four miles from here, they were attacked by our enemies. Four soldiers who had dismounted were killed, first slightly wounded, then evidently knocked on the head with a gun or club. That was the surgeon's testimony, and the most inexperienced observer would come to the same conclusion, who looked upon their bruised, broken faces. What exhibitions do we daily receive of the chivalry of our high-minded southern foes? Could Satan himself give stronger proofs of his love of evil than these devoted servants of their master?

Last evening, having seen most of our sanitary goods on the cars, I left the town, which it was thought might be filled with rebels to-day, and came to this field hospital. Mrs. Bickerdyke had taken a few articles and gone up in the morning, with men and women to clean and put things in order to feed and comfort the sad, exhausted and wounded soldiers. I found the house filled with such already. The beautiful, but filthy premises, under her direction had been made comfortably clean, and now the floors were covered with soldiers, resting their weary heads on knapsacks or blouses, many of them without blankets even. On the march they have thrown everything away, because they are so burdened. They often start with very heavy burdens, unwilling to give up any of the little comforts they have gathered about them, but as the heat increases and the soldiers become weary, one thing after another is thrown away, until only their knapsacks which contain their rations, and their cups remain.

The failing and faint-hearted are constantly coming in. They report themselves sick, and a few days of rest and nourishing food will restore most of them, but some have made their last march, and will soon be laid in a soldier's grave! Mrs. B. has sent gruel and other food, which I have been distributing according to the wants of the prostrate multitude, all on the *floor*. Some are very sick men! It is a pleasure to do something for them. They are all dear to some circle, and are a noble company. Two hundred are gathered here. Sanitary goods are our dependence in taking care of them. We have received liberally from the Western Commission, and some very valuable articles from the Christian Commission, and have made them tell upon the comfort of those ready to perish. How often do I hear the remark, "What should we have done but for the Sanitary Commission?" We suffer the greatest inconvenience from the want of cooking utensils. It is very hard work to provide food for so many hundreds, without any other convenience than an out-door fire, under the heat of a summer sun. A tent does not exclude this heat. Soup kettles and large ranges would diminish the labor, and add greatly to our ability to be useful. Mrs. Bickerdyke applied to Louisville for such aid, knowing by experience the hard service which must be required, but they have not come, probably on account of difficulty in the way of transportation, and she will toil on without them until her strong constitution is undermined, I fear.

Wednesday.

Heavy firing was heard in front yesterday. To-day three hundred and twelve men have been fed and comforted here. This morning Mrs. Bickerdyke made mush for two hundred, having gathered up in various places kettles, so that by great effort out of doors she can cook something. Potatoes, received from Iowa, and dried fruit and canned, have been distributed among the men. Many of them are from Iowa. "What could we do without these stores?" is the constant inquiry.

May 26.

I have visited the deserted hospitals near us, erected after Chattanooga was shelled by our troops, as I was informed by a lady who lives near. They are of sufficient size to accommodate 1,000 sick and wounded men, are built according to the directions of their Medical Board, and are altogether the best arrangements for a temporary hospital which I have seen, nothing wanting for convenience or comfort, and the location one of the best that could have been chosen. The rebels know how to take care of themselves. They were hurried out of the hospital last week, and as they evacuated took their sick with them. The place we occupy is by no means as convenient, this being a private residence merely. But the plan is to send our men North, if they cannot go forward. Hundreds have already gone, and multitudes are on the way. A company of poor white women came to see us this morning, who said, "Georgia never went out of the Union of her own free will, but she could not help herself." They say, "our children are to be bound out to the planters, and we put into the hospitals to do the work, and thus be separated from our children; we know they'll do it if they can. The ladies say that they will have our children for servants if they can't get the niggers, and they will."

May 27th.

Andrew Somerville, a faithful soldier, who went down to Reseca with our sanitary goods, after having put them into Mr. Jones (the agent's) hands, was overpowered by a band of drunken soldiers, who were on a wild robbing expedition. They took some things after having knocked him down. A guard was called and military power exerted to arrest them. A telegram from Rome asking for sanitary goods. I shall go to Resaca for them as the wounded are suffering.

May 28th.

There is heavy firing in the direction of Rome. I concluded to telegraph to Resaca and wait until to-day. Everything indicates the necessity of comforts for the wounded. There is a sharp contest going on to protect a gap in the mountains.

May 29th.

Last evening, in view of the wants of the wounded, who were reported coming in to be sent forward, I went to Resaca to get supplies, and returned this morning.

To-day we hear of dreadful slaughter and suffering, and we are told that a train of ambulances is on its way to this point with the wounded. The Colonel of the 83d Ohio Regiment ran into our room to ask for supplies to go out to his regiment; Dr. Everett of the 10th Iowa also. We shall give them all we can spare. But, if our supplies were increased four-fold, we could easily use them.

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In another letter, dated Kingston, Geo., June 1st, Mrs. Porter says: "We have received, fed, and comforted at this hospital, during the past week, between 4,000 and 5,000 wounded men, and still they come. Our sanitary stores are just what we need, and to-day we have received a quantity from Resaca, and a telegram from Mr. Read, United States Sanitary Agent at Chattanooga, requesting us to draw upon that depot for anything we need, which we shall be glad to do. All the food and clothing have passed under our supervision, and, indeed, almost every garment has been given out by our hands. Almost every article of special diet has been cooked by Mrs. Bickerdyke personally, and all has been superintended by her. I speak of this particularly, as it is a wonderful fulfillment of the promise, 'As thy day is, so shall thy strength be.'"

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Again, writing from Alatoona, Ga., June 14th: "I have just visited a tent filled with 'amputated cases.' They are noble young men, the pride and hope of loving families at the North, but most of them are so low that they will never again return to them. Each had a special request for 'something that he could relish.' I made my way quickly down from the heights, where the hospital tents are pitched, and sought for the food they craved. I found it among the goods of the Sanitary Commission—and now the dried currants, cherries, and other fruit are stewing; we have unsoldered cans containing condensed milk and preserved fruit—and the poor fellows will not be disappointed in their expectations."

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We refrain from saying much that we know about Mrs. Porter's labors in the Western Department, where she has been most of the time since the war began, her modesty even in the foregoing report leading her to speak of others rather than herself, but as children often illustrate the parents, we insert an incident of the late severe battle before Atlanta, as we find it described by a correspondent of the *New York Tribune:*

"Speaking of artillery and heroism, I should notice the gallant conduct of private James B. Porter, of Battery A., 1st Illinois Light Artillery, on the 22d. This young man, who has served his country over three years, having re-enlisted as a veteran, has won the love and respect of both officers and privates by the modest bravery he has from time to time exhibited. On the 22d instant his section was posted near our skirmish line in front of Gen. Morgan L. Smith, 2d Division, 15th Corps, when the 111th Illinois and 53d Ohio, Col. Jones, were driven in by a superior force of the enemy, who made a dash at the two guns and captured them. Young Porter remained faithfully at his post till the rebels fairly swarmed over the battery, when he determined not to surrender, and fell as though mortally wounded at the side of a dead comrade, and for half an hour he feigned to be dead, during which time he was kicked twice, and was nearly crushed to death by the crowd of rebels flocking to examine the guns.

The tide of victory, it will be remembered, suddenly turned, and our troops were pursuing the retreating foe. As soon as Porter discovered that the "Johnnies" were falling back pretty rapidly, he seized a musket belonging to a dead infantryman who lay close beside him in a pool of blood, and gathering up a handful of cartridges, he was not long in loading the musket and sending its leaden messengers after the deceived "chivalry." Yesterday young Porter was Acting Orderly Sergeant, and had charge of two pieces of artillery which were held in reserve in rear of our main line. Private James B. Porter is a son of the Rev. Jeremiah Porter, now serving as Chaplain of the same battery to which his son is attached. Mrs. Jeremiah Porter has devoted her services for the past six months to the care of sick and wounded soldiers in this army, enduring untold hardships. The three members of this family are all with this army at the present time. Young Porter is an educated Christian gentleman, and a fine specimen of the true American volunteer soldier, having graduated with high honors at Beloit College."

WHAT THE AUXILIARY RELIEF CORPS HAS DONE.

We conclude in the present number the extracts from the interesting letters from the Auxiliary Relief Corps, publication of which was commenced in the BULLETIN of August 15.

MR. S. F. JAYNE.

A COLORED HOSPITAL.

About the 20th of June last a special field hospital for colored troops was established at this place. A squad of Sanitary Relief Corps, under direction of Miss Helen L. Gilson, has been here for three weeks, giving attention in various ways to the sick and wounded—in the same manner as to white soldiers. It has in this time administered to some three hundred sick and wounded men. It has furnished all of the light diet for the hospital.

A large majority of those admitted to this hospital have been the sick; therefore, the demand for light diet has been greater than for the same number of wounded men. In many respects the work here is peculiar. While the men are patient in their sufferings, they are generally otherwise childish, with little judgment in taking care of themselves. It is often difficult to ascertain their diseases; and they give vague and unsatisfactory answers when questioned in regard to them.

Nearly all complain of "misery in the breast," and very many have diseases of the lungs added to other troubles. It is evident that many have been allowed to enter the service who are physically incapable of performing the duties of the soldier.

The hospital, until lately, has been quite deficient in the means necessary for making the men comfortable. Many were for a long time without beds. The wards were not supplied with cups and spoons, and other conveniences for feeding the men. Many of these things we have furnished for them. Among other things, some two hundred tin cups, one hundred spoons, thirty wash-basins, one hundred and twenty-five beds, two hundred shirts and drawers, a large number of blankets, socks, towels, handkerchiefs, head-rests, fans, oranges, lemons, etc.

Few of the nurses are fit for their duties, being entirely without experience in taking care of the sick. Many of them were nearly sick when assigned to duty. Few of them can read or write, and it was deemed unsafe to intrust them with the administration of medicine.

The hospital has suffered from want of sufficient help to do the police and other work necessary to keep things orderly and clean.

Besides the daily amount of light diet, we have several times furnished crackers in bulk to the steward, upon his requisition to supply deficiencies in his bread rations. We furnish stimulants twice a day to all of the low cases that need it. Besides a liberal distribution of indispensable articles, many little comforts have been furnished to the men. Letters have been written for them, for which they appear especially grateful. The Bible has been read to them, and some religious instruction given to them, which they always listen to with interest and delight. Many of those who cannot read express a strong desire to learn, and in order to encourage this feeling, some two hundred spelling books have been ordered for them.

It is hoped that opportunity may be found to afford them systematically some instruction, religious and otherwise, for which their simple-hearted and childish natures are ever eager. It is also hoped that our efforts for these men may become constantly more effective.

Besides the sick and wounded, there are in camp here about fifty fugitive slaves, women and children. They are very destitute, and we have supplied them to some extent with needed articles. They now receive rations from the Government, and some of the women are employed in washing and cooking for the hospital.

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REV. W. J. POTTER,

AT VARIOUS "BASES."

I entered the service of the Sanitary Commission at Fredericksburg, about the 20th of May. The Commission had done its greatest work there before my arrival, but still its agents were very busy. The wounded men being removed to Washington, and one element of the Commission's work to which I was first introduced, was the caring for the sufferers while they were being transported from the hospitals to the boats and cars. The trains particularly were very irregular in their times of running, and in their capacity for carrying. Several times wounded men were taken over the river for a particular train, who had to wait several hours, or the whole night without any provision for rations or shelter, until the train should leave. Once a train was loaded, and for some reason the men were again taken out and placed on the ground for the night. A certain number of the Commission were called upon for several nights in succession to go over and feed and care for the men the best way they could.

It was a hard service; the nights were dark, once or twice rainy, and the ground was very muddy; there was nothing to make the service pleasant, save the consciousness that many a poor sufferer was

relieved of some of his wretchedness, and many a one who must otherwise have perished, was saved to life. The Government had done little or nothing for these detained men. It was left for the Sanitary and other charitable Commissions to provide for their wants.

I worked also at Fredericksburg, in the 6th Corps' Hospital, during the last few days that Fredericksburg was held by our army. The Sanitary Commission furnished largely to this hospital, both in the way of articles of food and clothing, and its agents were indefatigable as nurses.

At Port Royal, the next base, no hospitals were established, and our work was to care for the wounded from the general feeding station, as they came in, and during the day or two that they might remain in the village before being sent North. We met the wagon trains with their suffering freight, half or three-quarters of a mile from our station, with buckets of soup and tea, and milk and punch, and crackers.

Oftener than not, the trains arrived by night, so that our work was quite as much by night as by day. Some of our party carried merely water for wetting wounds—a service that was welcome as any—others were dressers, and dressed the wounds of the men in the wagons or by the way-side.

The houses and stores, too, were filled with wounded, and these also were looked up and cared for, until they were removed.

At White House the same work was renewed—only the hospitals took more permanent shape, and more system could be introduced. I was here assigned to service under Mr. Marshall, in the 9th Corps, with which I have since been connected.

On coming to City Point, the withdrawal of Mr. Marshall left me in charge of the Sanitary work for the 9th Corps' Hospital. We established our tent on Sunday, June 19th; only a few hospital tents had then been erected, and there were only sixty patients present. These were but slightly wounded, and were able to walk. The next day a train of three hundred more severely wounded arrived, and in a few days our number went up to twelve hundred, but the hospital is now reduced by removals to three hundred and thirty-eight, according to this morning's report. I estimate that there have been something over two thousand different patients in the hospital during the three weeks. During the first two weeks we issued very largely of all kinds of sanitary stores, particularly of clothing. Most of the men, on account of the long campaign, and the heat and dust, came in very needy. We gave all the worst cases clean clothing. It has not been possible to keep an accurate account of all the stores delivered, but I judge we have given out at least one thousand shirts and one thousand pairs of drawers. The great demand is now over, and the Government is also better provided with supplies of all kinds than at first. The tents are now all furnished with bedsteads, and most of them with mattresses.

The grounds are are well policed, and the hospital is being put into the condition of a permanent general hospital as rapidly as possible. On an average we have had here a force of eight or nine Sanitary agents. These are assigned to sections of five or six wards each, and attend to the distribution of sanitary articles through their respective sections, and somewhat to cases of special diet and to the wants of the patients generally, so far as they can be supplied from our stores or by personal care.

One of our number has busied himself for two days past in making foot-tubs for his wards out of tamarind kegs. They prove an excellent thing, and I would suggest whether it would not be well for the Commission to furnish foot-tubs to every hospital, so that each ward may have one, or something that will answer for one.

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Rev. A. B. Hyde.

in the second corps.

I arrived at City Point June 24th. Being presented to Mr. Fay, and finding my old college friend, Orange Judd, present, already initiated and full of labors, I was able at once to commence some efforts to be useful.

That evening we made our way through "a hundred circling camps," reaching the hospital of the 2d, 5th, 6th, and 9th Corps. For two hours we distributed little comforts, newspapers, tobacco, etc. The next day I was early sent to the ground, and had a full view of the work.

To bring at least 6,000 (we counted 5,924 without counting the negro cavalry) suffering men to anything like home comfort, seemed an impossible task.

But I found in the 2d Corps, to which I was assigned, faithful and experienced men, from whom I learned what to do and how to do it. To feed and bathe, to get a fan, a hat and handkerchief, to furnish paper and pencil, perhaps to write for a helpless man, to pity and pray for the sick and dying, those things filled up the day very full.

Pain in all its forms was before us, and as we tried to mitigate it, constant blessings were showered on the Commission and its labors. As rapidly as the nature of their maladies allowed, the patients were removed to General Hospitals. But there was yet enough to be done. My work grew dearer as I comprehended it better. It was with pain that I found my own health rapidly failing, and obtaining no relief, I felt

it my duty to return home. I had learned to feel the highest respect for my fellow-workers, and had seen with my own eyes the excellent humanities of the Sanitary Commission.

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Mr. A. W. Sperry.

AT CITY POINT.

I have to report that the members of the Relief Corps attached to the 6th Corps' Hospital at the base arrived at this place on the 18th ult., and on the 20th took up its place in the hospital then erecting.

No sick or wounded arrived for several days, giving us time for preparation to receive them. Several wards of tents were erected, bedsteads of poles with bed-sacks filled with hay were furnished, and the kitchen put in order. When, at length, wounded and sick did come in, they were placed in comfortable quarters and cared for immediately. We have thus far been able to keep in advance of the demand upon us. Several hundred beds are, and have been in constant readiness. The largest number of patients at any one time has been about eight hundred.

The sanitary condition of this hospital is excellent. The camp has been thoroughly policed, the sinks kept free from odor, and the wards have been carefully cleansed of impurities. No cases of camp disease of any kind have occurred. Men come in stripped of everything, without as much as a tin cup, and with clothing dirty beyond description. In several instances they have arrived when there were no Government stores to draw upon. Then our men have gone about among them, and with their own hands furnished nice clean shirts, drawers, and socks, in exchange for those covered with blood, dust and vermin; and cups and spoons with which to take their food.

To the "light diet" kitchen, we have furnished delicacies and vegetables, and two kettles for cooking them. Personal inspection has proved that the food furnished has been well cooked, as a rule, and that it has reached the men.

In many ways the men feel the influence of the Commission besides in diet and clothing. In our daily visits to the wards, we carry soap, towels, handkerchiefs, tobacco, pipes, sponges, letter-paper and envelopes, oranges, lemons, sugar, &c., &c.

A full supply of checker-boards and puzzles kept the convalescents busy for days, while last, but not least, a half hundred Jews-harps made the camp musical to the point of genuine fun.

At Fredericksburg, as a private arrangement, we employed colored women to wash clothing that would not otherwise have been washed. At White House the enterprise was undertaken by the Commission, but the change of base prevented anything being done before coming here; the work was again taken up. After the first few days a washing-machine was furnished, two caldrons were set up, and three colored women employed at an expense of eight dollars per month, the Government giving them rations. Although unable to get sufficient water, from fifty to one hundred pieces have been washed daily; and now, with additional women, furnished by Government, fifty blankets and a hundred pieces of clothing can be washed each day.

No enterprise has *paid* as well for the money invested. Although a proportion of the clothing washed thus far would have been thrown away had it not been for the conveniences furnished by the Commission,

In conclusion, experience has thus far shown, that except in extreme cases, when there is a large and sudden influx of patients, the work of dressing and nursing can be well performed by the regular hospital attendants, while personal attention is given to the diet kitchen and the distribution of miscellaneous articles by the members of the Commission. In this way we can be certain that the right things reach the right men at the right time.

WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

The following list gives the principal shipments from the Depot at Louisville to Gen. Sherman's army, from the 2d of June to the 25th of July:

113 blankets.	3,511 galls. pickles.
498 bed ticks.	4,119 bush. potatoes.
2,107 pillows.	1,874 galls. ale and cider.
2,990 pillow cases.	3,110 lbs. pearl barley.
1,600 sheets.	1,885 lbs. corn starch.
8,953 shirts.	4,623 lbs. farina.
5,534 pairs drawers.	920 mosquito bars.
285 dressing gowns.	231 arm slings.
1,249 pairs slippers.	275 finger stalls.
9,165 towels and handk'chs.	3,466 fans.
253 pairs socks.	152 bots. lime juice.
15,321 lbs. bandages & rags.	960 cans oysters.
1,047 cushions and pads.	80 tons ice.
241 pin cushions.	3,690 lbs. concen'd beef.
50,447 lbs. crackers.	25,920 lbs. " milk.
45,985 lbs. dried fruit.	317 lbs. dried beef.
12,306 lbs. cod fish.	77 boxes oranges & lemons.
7,520 lbs butter.	2,370 doz. eggs.
12,047 bots. wine & spirits.	2,279 cans fruit.
74 galls. apple butter.	

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

United States Sanitary Commission,
Department of the Gulf,
New Orleans, *July 28th*, 1864.

T. W. Sherman, *Brig.-Gen.*,
Commanding Defenses of New Orleans:

General—I have to-day the honor of submitting, in accordance with your request, the enclosed schedule of issues from the depot of the U. S. Sanitary Commission in this city to the troops within this Department, for the quarter ending July 1, 1864.

It represents very fairly the character of our supplies, as well as the average rate of their disbursement.

The market value of these issues would, probably, somewhat exceed seventy-five thousand dollars.

About 30 per cent. of our issues have been used in the general hospitals of the Department, or have been employed in furnishing and equipping the boats engaged in the hospital transport service.

Most of our stores, however, are sent directly into the field, and in the hands of responsible agents, are distributed, mainly through the Medical Department—wherever and whenever there may be an occasion for the use of extraordinary supplies.

It has never been the purpose of the Sanitary Commission at any time to compete with the Government in the very liberal provision it has made for the comfort and health of our armies. The distribution of supplies constitutes but one of the agencies of the Commission. In many ways it has endeavored to aid the soldier, and promote and encourage the efficiency of the service. Still I am happy in being able to assure you that it is a matter of no little satisfaction that the more material results of our efforts should have been included among the "resources" of the military authorities in this Department.

Yours very respectfully,

EDWARD A. CRANE,
Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission.

Issues from the Depot of the U. S. Sanitary Commission at New Orleans, Department of the Gulf, for the Quarter ending June 30, 1864.

HOSPITAL FURNITURE, &c.

445 blankets.	2,214 towels.
852 bed ticks.	399 tin cups.
11 bed pans.	53 tin basins.
862 cushions.	24 urinals.
2 head rests.	60 flannel bandages.
19 lanterns.	15 eye shades.
72 medicine cups.	51 prs. crutches.
599 mosquito bars.	16 lbs. chloroform.
623 pillows.	25 bots. chloride of soda.
2,318 pillow cases.	1,442 fans.
143 pillow ticks.	15 bbls. old linen & cotton pieces.
426 quilts.	10½ bbls. roll bandages.
2,527 sheets.	21 arm slings.
98 sponges.	20 lbs. candles.
20 yds. oil silk.	13 catheters.
4 yds. rubber sheeting.	
137 lbs. soap.	

CLOTHING.

4,871 prs. cotton drawers.	1,639 combs.
999 prs. woolen "	172 prs. shoes.
740 prs. canton flannel do.	1,726 prs. slippers.
3,446 handkerchiefs.	2,414 prs. socks.
343 prs. pants.	934 wrappers.
6,503 cotton shirts.	181 coats.
1,563 woolen "	19 vests.
682 canton fl. "	139 hair brushes.

HOSPITAL FOOD AND DELICACIES.

860 lbs. beef stock.	¼ bbl. cracked wheat.
1,453 lbs. chocolate.	21 papers black pepper.
3,942 lbs. condensed milk.	29 papers ginger.
1,867 lbs. corn starch.	10 bottles "pain killer."
1,748 lbs. farina.	57 bottles horse radish.
310 cans canned fruit.	57 bottles lemon syrup.
621 cans canned tomatoes.	24 bottles cologne.
1 bbl. pop corn.	3,650 lbs. cod fish.
30 cases lemons.	120 lbs. tea.
500 cases bread.	213 lbs. tobacco.
3 kegs butter.	1 bbl. vinegar.
55 bottles bermo plant.	12 bbls. ale.
39 lbs. arrow root.	650 doz. eggs.
65 lbs. cocoa.	95 bottles bay rum.
202 bbls. crackers.	1 bbl. syrup.
2 bbls. corn meal.	1 bbl. ginger snaps.
102 bbls. dried fruit.	2 bbls. lager beer.
171 jars jellies.	4 boxes catsup.
714 lbs. pearl barley.	12 kegs jellies.
22 hams.	1 keg blackberry cordial.
386 boxes prep'd lemonade.	196 botts. " "
84 bottles mustard.	3,088 bottles claret.
44 bottles cayenne pepper.	60 bottles port wine.
1,723 bbls. vegetables, mostly potatoes.	347 bottles whisky.
	108 bottles sherry.
89 bbls. cabbage in currie.	300 bottles brandy.
26 bbls. saur kraut.	140 bottles bitters.
395 bbls. or kegs pickles.	908 bottles assorted wines.
12¼ bbls. white sugar.	71 bots. ext. Jamaica ginger
7 cans extract of coffee.	272 bots. raspberry vinegar.
2 bbls. oat meal.	1,500 lbs. ice.
1 bbl. tongues.	15 lbs. sago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

3 gross pens.	5 boxes old magazines and papers.
60 reams writing paper.	
80,000 envelopes.	2 gross pipes.
3¼ bbls. lint.	

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OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

1*st. To secure the soldiers and sailors and their families, any claims for pensions, pay, or bounty, etc., without cost to the claimant.*

2*d. To protect soldiers or sailors and their families from imposture and fraud.*

3*d. To prevent false claims from being made against the Government.*

4*th. To give gratuitous advice and information to soldiers and sailors or their families needing it.*

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Was constituted by the Secretary of War in June, 1861, in accordance with the recommendation of the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Army, and its appointment and plan of organization were approved by the President of the United States. Its present organization is as follows:

H. W. Bellows, D.D., New York.
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F. L. Olmsted, California.
George T. Strong, Esq., New York.
Elisha Harris, M.D., New York.
W. H. Van Buren, M.D., New York.
A. E. Shiras, U. S. A.
R. C. Wood, Assistant Surg.-Gen'l U. S. A.
Wolcott Gibbs, M.D., New York.
S. G. Howe, M.D., Boston, Mass.
C. R. Agnew, M.D., New York.
J. S. Newberry, M.D., Cleveland, Ohio.
Rt. Rev. T. M. Clarke, Providence, R. I.
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Horace Binney, Jr., Philadelphia, Penn.
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J. Huntington Wolcott, Boston, Mass.
Prof. Fairman Rogers, Philadelphia, Penn.
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William H. Van Buren, M.D.
Wolcott Gibbs, M.D.
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HOSPITAL DIRECTORY.

The Sanitary Commission has made arrangements for supplying information gratuitously, with regard to patients in all the United States General Hospitals.

For information relative to patients in the Hospitals in New York, New Jersey, the New England States, Eastern Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, address "Office of Sanitary Commission, Washington, D. C."

For the Hospitals in Pennsylvania, address "Office of Sanitary Commission, No. 1,307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia."

For the Hospitals in Western Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas, address "Office Sanitary Commission, Louisville, Ky."

In all cases the name, rank, company, and regiment of the person inquired for should be given, and where he was when last heard from. If the application is by letter, the answer will be sent by return of mail; if in person, it will be answered at once; or if by telegraph, an answer will be returned immediately at the inquirer's expense.

☞ Soldiers' Aid Societies, clergymen, editors, and others, can scarcely serve the cause of humanity more effectually than by frequently and widely disseminating a knowledge of the above, among those who have friends in the army.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

The Sanitary Commission, under special authority of the President of the United States, maintains an extensive system of agencies for securing the safe conveyance to, and distribution of, goods put in its charge for the sick and wounded at points where they are most wanted. It operates with equal care and generosity at all points—at New Orleans and at Washington, before Charleston and at Chattanooga—its distributions being governed by a comparison of the wants of the patients in all cases. The following is a list of depots, to which auxiliary societies, and all disposed to aid the sick and wounded, without reference to States or localities, but simply to their relative necessity for assistance, are invited to send their offerings:

Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 18 West Street, Boston, Mass.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 10 3d Avenue, New York.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 1,307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 46 South Sharp Street, Baltimore, Md.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, corner Vine and Sixth Streets, Cincinnati, O.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 95 Bank Street, Cleveland, O.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 66 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 2 Adam's Block, Buffalo, New York.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 59 4th Street, Pittsburg, Penn.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, No. 32 Larned Street, Detroit, Mich.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, Columbus, Ohio.
Sanitary Commission, Branch Depot, Fifth Street, Louisville, Ky.

The Commission receives no pecuniary aid whatever from the Government, and is wholly dependent on the voluntary contributions of the public for the means of sustaining its operations. Contributions to the Treasury are solicited, and may be transmitted to George T. Strong, Esq., Treasurer, 68 Wall Street, N. Y.

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Soldier's Lodge, 76 Kingston Street, Boston.
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Soldiers' Home, Cairo, Ill.—C. N. Shipman, Sup't and Relief Agent.
Soldiers' Home, Louisville, Ky.—James Malone, Sup't. James Morton, Special Relief Agent.
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Soldiers' Home, Cleveland, Ohio—Joseph Jerome, Sup't and Relief Agent.
Soldiers' Lodge, near landing, Memphis, Tenn.—C.W. Christy, Sup't and Relief Agent.
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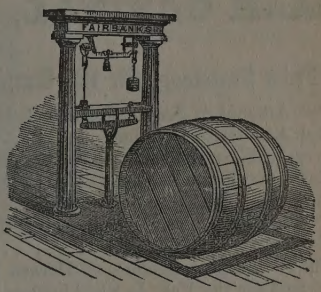

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CASH CAPITAL, - - - $1,000,000.

From Statement for the Sixth Fiscal Year, ending December 31, 1863.

Total Amount of Assets, January 1, 1864	$3,140,930 80
Total Amount of Premiums	3,252,256 76
Excess of Earned Premiums over Losses, &c.	1,137,063 33
Reserve for Estimate Claims Unadjusted and other Contingencies	441,206 49
Guaranteed Cash Dividend to Dealers, (holding certificates of same) on Paid Premiums Earned during the Year, whether Loss has Accrued or not	269,614 80
Scrip Dividend to Dealers, on Earned Premiums	15 per cent.
Dividend for the Year to Stockholders	26 per cent.

LOSSES PAID IN GOLD upon Risks on which the Premium is paid in like Currency.

DEALERS WITH THIS COMPANY will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, RETURNS IN CASH, (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the NEW YORK FORM OF POLICY, as follows:

1st. Upon all VOYAGE Risks upon CARGO, a return of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

2d. Upon VOYAGE Risks upon FREIGHT, a return of TWENTY PER CENT.

3d. Upon TIME Risks upon FREIGHT, and upon VOYAGE and TIME Risks upon HULLS, a return of TEN PER CENT.

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